

# Leatherneck

MARCH 1959

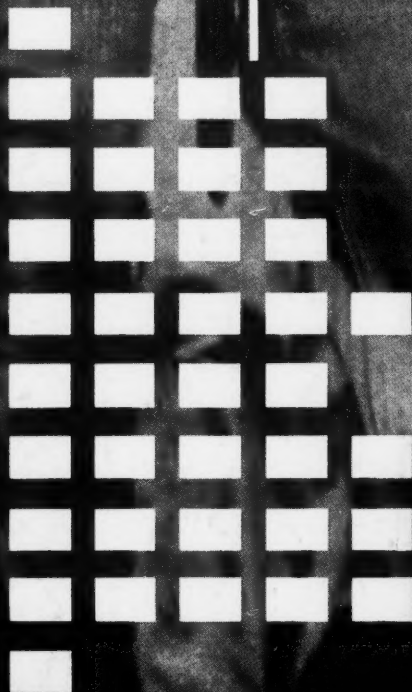
MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES



HOT LINE  
TO THE  
WHITE HOUSE  
★



killiston 7



More than a decade ago Marines who wanted a reference manual which would give them the straight dope began stowing a copy of The Guidebook in their gear.

The Guidebook is still the Marines' best buy. The publishers have just printed a supplement containing instructions for the recently adopted 8-man squad drill. This supplement will be included with every Guidebook purchased through the Leatherneck Bookshop. If you have just purchased a Guidebook, a copy of the supplement may be purchased from The Bookshop. Use the coupon on the last page of this magazine.

# guidebook for marines



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MARCH, 1959

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## THIS MONTH'S COVER

Once, while ASSgt Bill Tipton, *Leatherneck* staff artist, was learning the complicated 13-man squad drill, he goofed, missed the drill sergeant's command and drifted off on a course of his own. "When that happens, you lose a lot of face," said the sergeant. Tipton is taking no chances with the newly adopted eight-man squad drill. His secret of success is illustrated on this month's cover.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address LEATHERNECK Magazine, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Send OLD address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.

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Edited by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

### SALUTING

Dear Sir:

Is it, or is it not proper for a Marine to render a hand salute while covered and in civilian attire?

2ndLt E. F. Mann  
"G" Co., 2d Bn., 1st ITR

MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● *Training Section, G-3, HQMC, said:*  
"It is proper for a Marine to render a hand salute while covered and in civilian attire. Paragraph 2110.5, U. S. Navy Regulation, states: 'A person in the Naval Service, not in uniform shall, in rendering salutes or exchanging greetings, comply with the rules and customs established for a civilian; except that when saluting another person in the armed services, the hand salute shall be used'."—Ed.

### BENEFICIAL SUGGESTION PAYMENTS

Dear Sir:

In the November issue of *Leatherneck*, you told AMSgt Serafino Guido that none of the services is permitted to pay any of its members for beneficial suggestions.

I have noticed at several Air Force bases the Air Force does pay its members cash awards for such suggestions.

AGySgt A. C. Candelaria  
Marine Recruiting Sub-station

Lubbock, Texas

● *Administrative Division, HQMC, had this to say:*

"None of the services is permitted to pay a cash award out of appropriated funds to military personnel. Non-appropriated funds are administered separately by each service. The Army and the Air Force pay cash awards for beneficial suggestions out of non-appropriated funds. The Marine Corps Manual, Volume I, Section II, paragraph 17167h, prohibits the payment of cash awards for this or any other purpose out of non-appropriated funds. The matter of whether or not this provision should be changed is currently being studied."—Ed.

### SPONSOR WANTED

Dear Sir:

It was in the year 1945 that I discovered the United States of America, nevertheless, it was never mentioned in any history book and therefore the fact will not be remembered by anybody but me.

How I remember the day I "hit the pier" in New York and started training with the U. S. Marines. I learned how to hit the beach; how to fight in the jungles; what a bull's-eye means, and to sing your *Marines' Hymn*.

I am on the "warpath" again, fighting my own little war against regulations. I have filled out lots of papers to apply for emigration to the United States, but my request will only be granted if an American citizen is willing to support it by acting as my sponsor.

I need a sponsor or employer and I hope there is among you someone who might be in a position to enable me to "hit the pier" again. I am married and have no children. I shall be delighted to furnish anyone interested with full particulars.

Fred C. Hoffmann  
ex-Netherlands Marine  
114 Sarphatistraat

Amsterdam, Holland

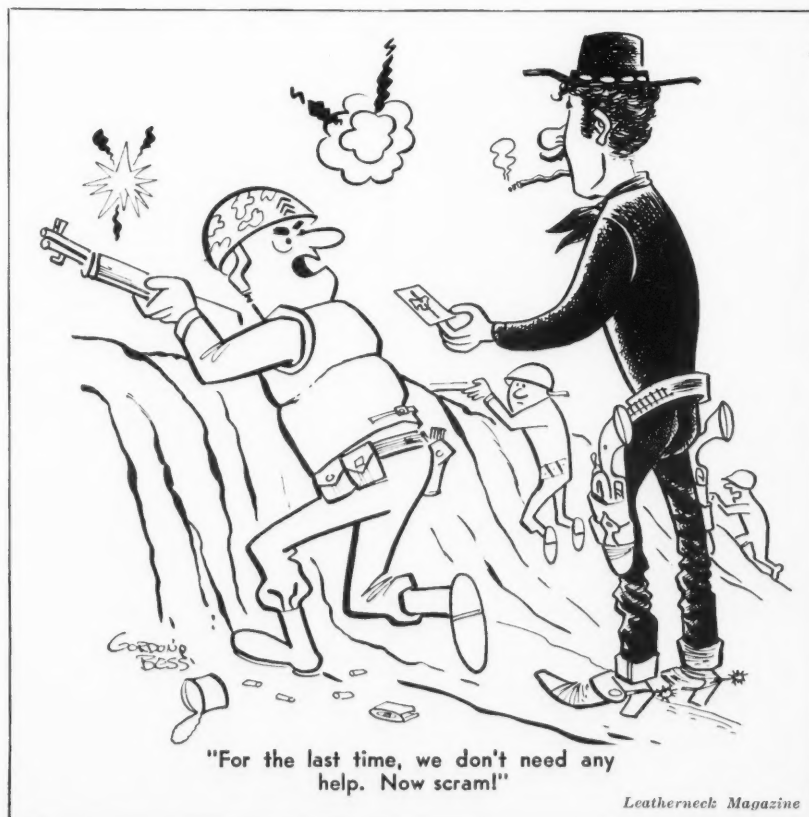
### CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the article on classification and assignment in the December issue. There are a couple of points I would like to bring up. The article mentions a folder containing a complete list of MOSSs. Where can I get such a folder?

In addition, is there any rule governing the frequency of taking a General Classification Test? Can I request a retake after a certain period of time?

Lastly, can I take an Electronic Technician Selection Test if my GCT  
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)



*Leatherneck Magazine*



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# CORPS Quiz

- The rifle salute takes several forms. It may be accomplished from the positions of present arms, right shoulder arms, order arms and \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) port arms  
(b) left shoulder arms  
(c) trail arms
- In order to properly salute when the rifle is carried at sling arms, one should \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) render the hand salute  
(b) first change to right or left shoulder arms  
(c) first change to port arms
- A group of men out-of-doors, neither in formation nor in organized assembly, are approached by an officer. The first to see him should call the group to attention. Then, \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) only the senior man present salutes  
(b) all salute individually  
(c) all salute on command
- A compromise is said to have occurred when \_\_\_\_\_ gains knowledge of classified matter.  
(a) any unauthorized person  
(b) a foreign agent  
(c) a national news media
- Information which, if revealed, would lead to a break in diplomatic relations, is classified as \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Top Secret  
(b) Secret  
(c) Confidential
- Only information which \_\_\_\_\_ is labeled Restricted Data.  
(a) has been downgraded  
(b) requires light security  
(c) concerns atomic energy
- An embroidered "OB" on a sailor's right sleeve indicates he is a member of an \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) obstetrical  
(b) ordnance battalion  
(c) observation balloon crew
- When a CO's instructions are preceded by "I wish" or "I desire," his remarks are \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) indicative of indecision  
(b) equal to a direct order  
(c) not legally binding on juniors
- A ship's captain is saluted \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) only once daily  
(b) only in port  
(c) at every meeting
- A prisoner guard, armed with the rifle and approached by an officer, executes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) present arms  
(b) a rifle salute  
(c) no salute

See answers on page 11. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

is high enough? I am a Reservist and the whole question of MOSs perplexes me. Nobody seems to be able to give me any enlightenment.

ACpl F. L. Lerner  
12 Prospect Court

Freeport, N.Y.

● Classification Section, Assignment and Classification Branch, HQMC, had this to say:

"The 'folder' on MOSs apparently is the MOS Manual. This manual is not available to individual Marines.

"Retests on the GCT are authorized eight months after the date of initial testing. Subsequent retest will not be authorized until three years later. Reference paragraph 6010, Marine Corps Manual.

"The ETST will be, or may be, administered to personnel with a GCT 110 or higher."—Ed.

### DATA PROCESSING PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

I would like any information you could give me on the Electronics Data

Processing Machine Technicians School, IBM Factory, Dayton, Ohio.

I am an ASgt in the 2771 field and am due to ship over in May of this year. There is no listing on this school, but a technician told me about it. My First Sergeant suggested I write to you.

ASgt William R. Kerns  
Elect. Maint. Plt., Maint. Co.  
Third Force Service Regt., FMF  
c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif.

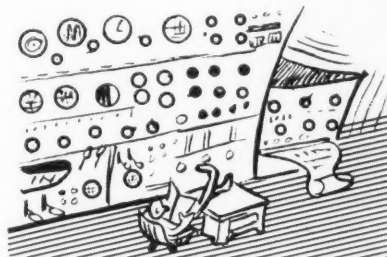
● Director, Administrative Division, HQMC gave us this information:

"Equipment used in the Marine Corps Data Processing Program includes IBM electric accounting machines and digital (electronic) computers manufactured by Remington Rand UNIVAC Division (UNIVAC File Computer) and by National Cash Register Company (National 304 System).

"Maintenance engineering service for computers is furnished by the manufacturers and no such personnel are trained by the Marine Corps. In the case of electric accounting machines, operators are trained as required, utilizing both on-the-job training and manufacturer educational facilities. Training of digital computer senior operators and programmers has been initially conducted at HQMC by manufacturer personnel. Future requirements for such

training will be met through on-the-job training supplemented by instruction provided by the manufacturer. Occupational Field 40 will provide the normal input source for such training. It is anticipated that training plans for a small number of personnel as Electric Accounting Machine Repairmen will be announced in the near future."

—Ed.



### PROMOTION PAY

Dear Sir:

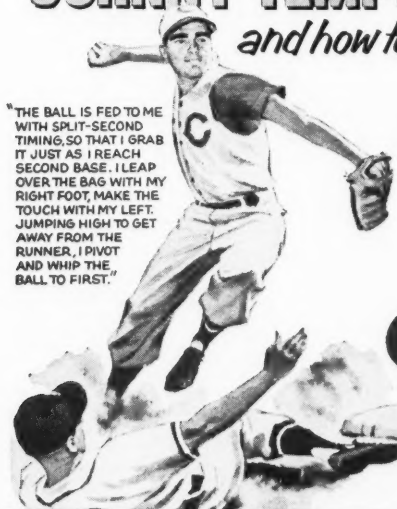
I receive my warrant on November 21, 1958, to the permanent rank of sergeant, however the warrant reads September 1, 1958. Do I rate back pay for September, October and November or is that for promotion purposes only?

ASgt R. D. Scott  
HqBtry., 1st FAG ForTrps  
MCB, 29 Palms, Calif.

TURN PAGE

## JOHNNY TEMPLE tells you how he makes the double play... and how to get fast shaves that look good...feel wonderful!

"THE BALL IS FED TO ME WITH SPLIT-SECOND TIMING, SO THAT I GRAB IT JUST AS I REACH SECOND BASE. I LEAP OVER THE BAG WITH MY RIGHT FOOT, MAKE THE TOUCH WITH MY LEFT. JUMPING HIGH TO GET AWAY FROM THE RUNNER, I PIVOT AND WHIP THE BALL TO FIRST."



WITH THE GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED RAZOR THAT'S MATCHED TO YOUR FACE YOU GET TOP SHAVING COMFORT... CLEAN, REFRESHING SHAVES THAT LAST HOURS LONGER. ONE-PIECE CONSTRUCTION GIVES YOU THE EXTRA CONVENIENCE OF FAST BLADE CHANGING AND CLEANING...AND DOUBLE EDGES SAVE YOU MONEY.

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CHOOSE THE ONE THAT MATCHES YOUR FACE FOR UTMOST SHAVING LUXURY.



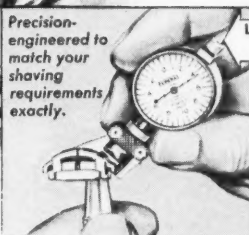
"After washing I take a few moments to lather up—really get my beard good and soft."



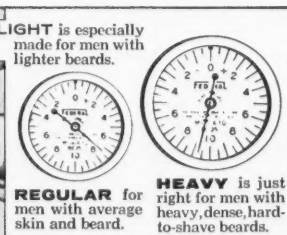
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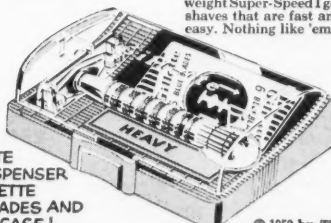


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## SOUND OFF (cont.)

● **Military Pay Records Audit Section, Disbursing Division, HQMC,** replied as follows:

"Paragraph 044212.1b Navy Comptroller Manual states that: (a) A Marine Corps enlisted member promoted in accordance with routine orders or individual correspondence with special directives issued by the Commandant of the Marine Corps authorizing certain commands to effect promotions, in limited numbers, on their own initiative, is entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from and including the date of completion and validation of the 'Certificate of appointment or Special Order' extract by his commanding officer.

"An enlisted member promoted in accordance with an appointment to the next higher grade by the Commandant of the Marine Corps by reason of recommendation for promotion by Non-commissioned Officer Promotion Boards convened at Headquarters Marine Corps, is entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from and including the date of promotion stated

in the appointment (regardless of the date of receipt of the appointment), provided the 'Certificate of Appointment' is completed and validated by the Commanding Officer within the limiting period, if one is specified."—Ed.



### STAR OF DAMASCUS

Dear Sir:

In reference to a question posed in your "Sound Off" column which appeared in the September, 1958, issue of *Leatherneck*; the "Star of David" appearing on the blade of the NCO sword is not the "Star of David" but a proof

mark known as the "Star of Damascus."

These two similar six-pointed stars are often mistaken for one another.

The "Star of Damascus" has been stamped on the blade of quality swords for centuries, indicating that the blade has passed rigorous tests to prove its hardness, flexibility and durability.

Mid'n 1/c John E. Nourie  
2414 Bancroft Hall  
U. S. Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md.

● Thank you for informing our readers about the origin of the design on the NCO sword.—Ed.

### NEW DRESS BLUES

Dear Sir:

I have heard, or read, somewhere that the Marine Corps was testing a new set of dress blues for year-around wear. Is this true, and if so, when will they be available through the supply system?

ASgt P. L. Poole  
1st Battalion (Comm.)  
Marine Corps Supply Center

Barstow, Calif.

● The Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board told us the Marine Corps has adopted a new 14-ounce blue  
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 9)

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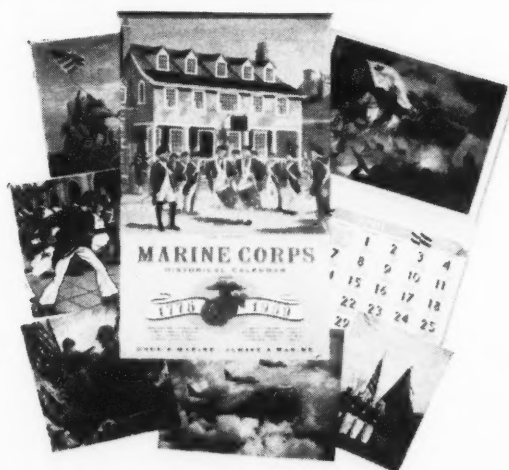
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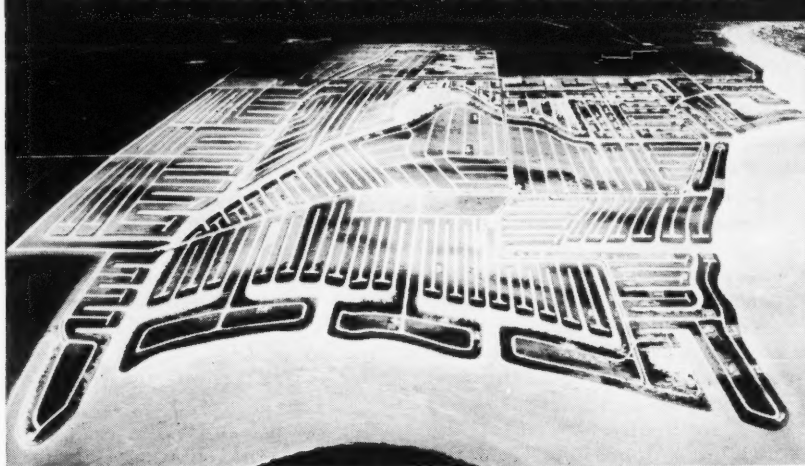
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**ERIC H. FARE, Highland Park 7, Ill.**

**Eric H. Fare,  
HIGHLAND PARK 7, ILLINOIS**

Dear Mr. Fare: Please send me complete information without any charge and without the slightest obligation. Tell me how I can learn the method of catching big bass even when old-timers are reporting "no luck".

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Address.....  
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# Behind the Lines ...

Whilst the Managing Editor is off to Cuba, St. Thomas, San Juan, and points south, I've been scrounging through his dusty papers, impaled on spikes, searching for something to fill this column. Things happen fast around here, so I was not too surprised the other day when, without warning, The Boss stuck his head through the door and caught me a mite off guard. But years of conditioned practice have enabled me to do several things at once. For example, if I happen to be examining something of interest on my desk blotter, snoring ever so gently, I can at the click of a doorknob, snap upright, shuffle a stack of papers, and zero in my pencil from the offhand writing position. For all intents, I'm right with my unexpected visitor, wide awake, all business, and alert. This is how come I got the message when The Boss blasted, "Lyons, you will write the column while I'm gone."

He's got some pretty fast reflexes, too, and by that I mean he can bust through a door, bellow an order, and be gone by the time an unwary one gets untangled. Fortunately, I'm just a little faster on the draw, and I'm always squared away before he gets the drop on me.

But this business of writing his column has got me shook. I'm being pressed by an ominous deadline, and so far, his wall spikes have revealed nothing other than two canteen cups

(which were used to measure nickels during the last Peedie contest); a nasty note from The Boss to a recalcitrant writer; an even nastier reply from a recalcitrant writer to The Boss; and a Secret Report in The Boss's handwriting, listing 112 separate occasions when Lyons has been observed sleeping at his desk!

Suddenly awake, I dialed AMSgt Bob Tallent, who is often a good source for column material. My call netted an invitation to (1) get lost in the boonies, (2) climb a palmetto, or (3) meet him at the bowling alley for a fast 10 frames, provided I'd spot him a 100-pin handicap. Never one to pass up a sure thing, I accepted Invitation No. 3. . . . After all, the column could wait.

Today, the squeeze is on.

The Production Editor was in to point out that *everything* is ready to go for the March issue, except one column. . . .

The Art Director showed up next, wanting to know how long the column will run. . . .

The Photo Lab is standing by to take a picture, if necessary. . . .

There have been five calls from the typesetter, and three from the engraver. . . .

Maybe they all mean well, but I don't see why they have to harass me. . . . They should know I'll get their bloody column ready as soon as I can.

But right now, I feel a little drowsy. . . .

*R. D. Lyons*

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 6]

gabardine cloth to be used for dress blue uniforms. Work was begun on the new uniform on 1 July 1958, and it will replace the blue kersey uniform. It is presently being filtered down through the supply system.—Ed.



### OKINAWA TOUR POLICY

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if there is any set time for married men to spend on Okinawa. Why aren't wives allowed on Okinawa?

I get the *Leatherneck* and enjoy it very much. It helps me to understand what my husband went through at boot camp and what he can look forward to.

Mrs. D. E. Brown Sr.  
181 Main Street

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)

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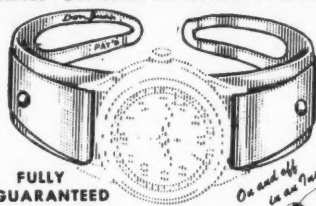
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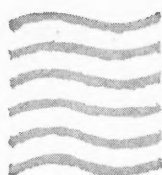
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**MAIL  
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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

PFC Carl D. Hursh, "C" Co., 2d Recon Bn., Second Marine Division, FMF, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from anyone who served with or knows the whereabouts of Donald BAILEY, USN, last known to be serving aboard the USS Guntree during World War II.

ASSgt Donald E. Haley, Marine Recruiting Station, 240 West First Ave., Albany, Ore., to hear from ASSgt Howard D. LAWSON or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

AGySgt Sam Allen, Jr., HqCo., HqBn., Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from Guy L. MILLER III or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Robert C. Mention, 993 East 20th St., Eugene, Ore., to hear from Richard B. SOLOMON.

G. E. McGrath, AQC. USS Randolph, CVA-15, c/o Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y., to hear from AMSgt OVERTON, who served with the Marine Corps Aviation Detachment, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, Washington, D. C., during 1955, '56 and '57.

ACpl Lee E. Veteto, Guard Co., 1st Bn., Brig Det., Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., to hear from Amma J. NORMAN who served with him in Weapons Co., 1st Bn., Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division, and from Johnny D. BROOKER.

Mrs. A. Gregory, 6209 Roosevelt Way, Seattle, Wash., to hear from, AMSgt H. A. GREGORY.

Tom Jacobsen, 7534 33d St., NW, Seattle, Wash., to hear from the following staff noncommissioned officers who served with the First Marine Division's Supply Depot at Masan, Korea: "Lucky" JORDAN; "Andy" ANDERSON; SOMMERS; HANNEVOLD; Tommy WALLACE; WILLIAMS; also Reed NESS, who served with the American Embassy in Athens, Greece.

PFC Donald R. Hall, MB, U. S. Navy Base, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif., to hear from PFC P. H. MANELLI.

PFC Fred E. Truesdell, MABS-37, MWSG-37, El Toro, Calif., to hear from former Marine Milford ARNOLD, Jr.

ASSgt Duke V. Stone, Leadership School, H&HS-1, MWHQ, First Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from former Marine William B. NICHOLS, last known to be living in Tupelo, Miss.

Former Marine Walter O. J. Hansell, 903 Hilary Ave., Croydon, Pa., to hear from anyone who served with him in Marine Attack Squadron 212, MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, T.H., in 1955.

Pvt Johnnie F. Sutherland, Permanent Personnel, Bks. 901, MCRD, Parris Island, S. C., to hear from AGySgt D. E. ELLINGWOOD and Herbert C. FILLEY, BT3, USN.

## ONCE A MARINE ALWAYS A MARINE!

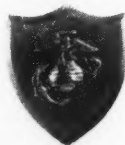
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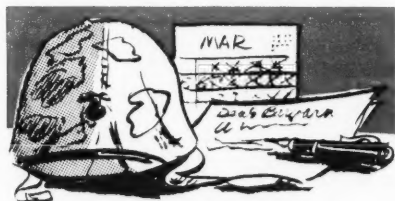
## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 9]

• Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, HQMC gave us this summary concerning the tour of duty on Okinawa for married personnel:

"In accordance with Marine Corps Order 1300.8B, the tour of duty for Fleet Marine Force units in the Far East is 15 months for all Marines. This includes all time spent in transit to and from the Far East. In other words, the tour of duty commences upon the date of departure from the United States and terminates 15 months thereafter upon date of return to the U. S.

"The mission of the Fleet Marine Force units in the Far East precludes authorizing dependents to accompany their husbands while assigned to such units. Unlike the other services on Okinawa whose missions are essentially support functions and local defense of the island, the Marine Corps mission may be defined as that of an 'expeditionary force'.



"The primary requisites of an expeditionary force are that it maintain a high degree of mobility and be capable of instant deployment in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The presence of dependents would solicitate against this mobility, as problems of care of returning dependents to the U. S. would require that combat-trained personnel remain behind to assist in such functions. Personnel strengths of these units do not permit any reduction of their current strengths and capability. Failure to provide for the care and assistance of dependents in such case would result in their being stranded in a strange and foreign country.

"Therefore, in order for the Marine Corps to accomplish its assigned mission in the Far East and also in the interest and welfare of a Marine's dependents when assigned to Fleet Marine Force units in this area, the policy of no dependents is considered necessary.

"As a compensating feature, the current 15-month tour of duty in the Far East is the shortest standard overseas tour which exists for U. S. military personnel stationed in comparable areas anywhere in the world."—Ed.

TURN PAGE

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## ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 4.

1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a);
5. (a); 6. (c); 7. (b); 8. (b);
9. (c); 10. (b).



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## SOUND OFF (cont.)

### SHOULDER PATCHES ABOLISHED

Dear Sir:

I am inquiring as to what kind of U. S. Marine Corps shoulder patch I can wear on my U. S. Army uniform.

Some people tell me that the one I am wearing at the present time is not authorized. I was in the Marine Corps from 1952 until 1955, and I spent a tour of duty in Korea during that period.

I would appreciate it very much if you could tell me what kind of patch I am authorized to wear. I am now wearing the First Marine Division patch.

SP/4 James Lundy  
Hq. & Hq. Co., 127th Sig. Bn.  
U. S. Army—Post Signal  
APO 7, San Francisco, Calif.

● Marine Corps shoulder patches were abolished in 1948.—Ed.



### MEDAL OF HONOR ACE

Dear Sir:

Could you tell me if LtCol Rex Fulkerson received one or two Medals of Honor and if he was an "Ace?"

I checked in the book, *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II*, by Robert Sherrod, and it only states that 10 enemy planes were shot down by Marine Corps pilots attached to Navy carriers.

Walter J. Greskevitch  
407 Fulton St.

Wheeling, W. Va.

● Neither Jane Blakeney's *Heroes* nor Sherrod's *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II* make any reference to a Rex Fulkerson who allegedly won a Medal of Honor and achieved 'Ace' status in the Marine Corps.—Ed.

### KOREA DIVISION CITATIONS

Dear Sir:

During the Korean Conflict I served with the 3d Bn., Fifth Marines, First Marine Division. I would like to know if the Presidential Unit Citation or the Navy Unit Commendation was awarded

to my unit. Would you please give me the dates and units that received the awards?

ASgt Marvin D. Alexander  
"H" Co., 2d Bn., Second Marines  
Second Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC, gave us this information:

"The First Marine Division, Reinforced, was awarded the Navy Presidential Unit Citation in Korea on three occasions. They were: (1) 15Sept-11 Oct50; (2) 27Nov-11Dec50; and (3) 21-26Apr51, 16May-30Jun51, and 11-25 Sept51. The First Marine Provisional Brigade, which was the advanced echelon of the division at the start of the conflict, received the citation for operations from 7Aug-7Sept50.

"The division received the NUC for action in Korea during 11Aug52-5May 53 and 7-27Jul53."—Ed.

### MONTHS IN GRADE

Dear Sir:

There seems to be a difference of opinion within the Corps concerning computation of composite scores for Reservists on extended active duty.

At my last duty station (Camp Lejeune) there occurred a rather lengthy discussion on this subject. It involved not only my company commander and the battalion personnel section, but several other officers and enlisted men, including the staff of the personnel school. Since the particular case under discussion (myself) would not have a high enough score to be promoted, regardless, it was not settled at this time.

Now, I find the same difference of opinion occurring. Only this time it could mean the difference in promotion or not.

There were three points under discussion. The first was whether or not conduct marks earned while holding my present rank in an Organized Reserve Unit prior to coming on extended active duty should be used in computing composite scores. It was decided they should be counted.

Next was whether months in service should include the time served in an Organized Reserve Unit as well as active duty time. The latest Marine Corps order on the subject settled that one.

The remaining question was whether months in grade while serving in an Organized Reserve Unit should be used in computing composite scores. The Marine Corps order on this is not too clear concerning Reservists on EAD. This is where the long discussion came in. One group interpreted it to mean they should be counted and the other to mean they should not.



What is the official word on months in grade while in an Organized Marine Corps Reserve Unit?

ASgt David W. Dennis  
Hq. Bn., Div. Embarkation  
Third Marine Division, FMF  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, had this to say:

"Months in grade while in an Organized Marine Corps Reserve Unit cannot be used in computing scores unless the Marine concerned is on extended active duty in excess of 30 days."—Ed.

#### KOREAN CASUALTY STATISTICS

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if there is any way of finding out how many Marines were killed or wounded in the Korean Conflict and their names. I served with the 1st Engineer Bn., First Marine Division.

W. F. Keller, Jr.  
915 Alexander Hamilton Dr.  
San Antonio, Tex.

● Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC, told us:

"During the Korean Conflict the Marine Corps suffered a total of 4256 killed and 26,038 wounded. As you can see, listing the names of all casualties is highly impractical."—Ed.



#### RECRUIT MARKSMANSHIP RECORDS

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a statement a buddy of mine made about the recruit rifle and pistol team at Parris Island. We were both on the team at different times and he said the high man for the year gets an award besides the award given by *Leatherneck Magazine*.

I have the high pistol award from the magazine and at the time it was high for the year at Parris Island. I was told that it was an all-time high by the instructor in charge of the team.

I shot a 366 on the team with the pistol and would like to know if it was the high for 1958, and if there is any truth in it being the all-time high for a recruit at Parris Island? Also, if it is not, what is, and when was it fired?

This was the first time I ever shot a

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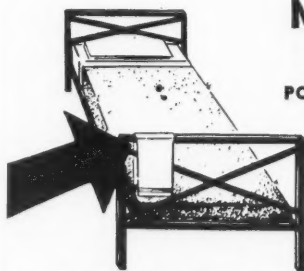


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pistol and I would like to know if it would be worth trying out for the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team when I return to the States.

I am keeping up my practice here and I'm not doing bad, considering the pistol I'm using has a bent front sight.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 77)

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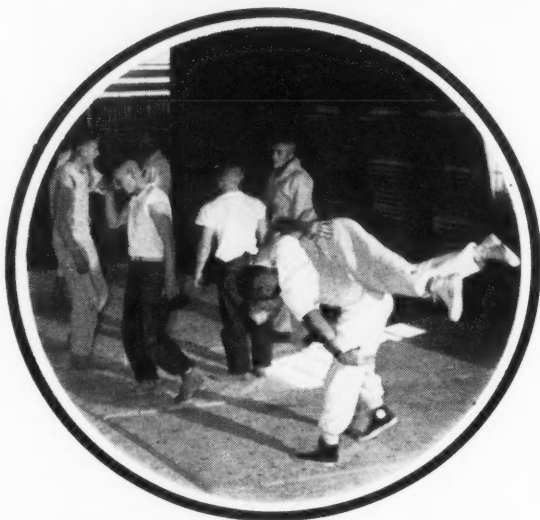
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**Force Reconnaissance Companies**



The Pathfinders teamed up in pairs for judo and hand-to-hand combat



To remain in top physical condition, Recon men do road work every day

**I**F A STUDY were conducted of all West Coast Marine Corps units to determine which had the most unusual job, honors would probably go to the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company located at Camp Pendleton. A similar unit is located on the East Coast—the 2d Force Reconnaissance Company at Camp Lejeune. They have brought the Corps a degree of unit versatility never before attained in its 183-year history.

Each is a triple threat outfit in keeping with Corps' slogan—on land, at sea and in the air. Daily work finds them marching long distances, swimming or boating through the surf, or jumping

out of aircraft. Their mission represents the end result of more than 20 years of testing and experience gained in both peacetime maneuvers and the historic battlefields of the Pacific Islands and Korea.

The California company is commanded by Captain Heman J. Redfield, III; Captain Joseph Z. Taylor heads the North Carolina unit. They direct accelerated training programs designed to meet the resounding challenge presented by the rapid-changing concepts of modern warfare in this atomic age.

Marine parachute training was dormant following World War II. Except for limited schooling for air delivery

men and experimental work by the deactivated Test Unit One, this means of transportation took a back seat to conventional means. Vertical envelopment, however, renewed parachute interest, and the Pathfinders and para-Marines came into being as a result of studies made at Camp Pendleton and Headquarters Marine Corps. Ground control was considered necessary to direct helicopter assault teams or larger units into desired battle positions. The Pathfinders do just that—they parachute into position, pioneer the area and guide the assault force to the ground.

Vertical envelopment was battle-ried in Korea during OPERATION BUMBLEBEE

**TURN PAGE**

by AMSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Charles B. Tyler

# TRIPLE THREAT

ies can strike from land, sea, or air





Major Bruce Meyers instructed officers and SNCOs on the use of a stop watch

which is attached to a reserve parachute. The watch is used only during free falls



### TRIPLE THREAT (cont.)

when a battalion of Marines was copter-lifted into position on the line.

The 1st Force Reconnaissance Company is a relatively new organization in the Marine Corps' structure. It was commissioned in June, 1957 under the command of Major Bruce F. Meyers. He held the CO reins until January of this year, and earlier, was Reconnaissance Project Officer for Test Unit One at Camp Pendleton. Approximately 1000 jumps were made, to test theories, from transports, bombers, jets and helicopters.

The major had a hand in writing the present-day T/O and T/E requirements for the 1st and 2d Force Reconnaissance Companies. When the Test Unit was disbanded, he and others formed the nucleus of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company. A cry for volunteers was made to the First Marine Division to fill its ranks. Men still in the company from Test Unit One are AGySgt Lonzo M. Barnett, Jr., ASSgt Robert C. Zwiener, ASgts James R. Larsen, Harry Lefthand and Roy Galihugh.

"Some Marines drive trucks, pound a typewriter or operate heavy equipment," Maj Meyers said. "Our job is reconnaissance."

The 1st Force Reconnaissance Com-

pany has a strength of 13 officers and 147 enlisted men. They are at T/O strength which makes them one of the few units in the Corps authorized 100 per cent on-board. The 29 staff NCOs also give the unit a higher percentage than any other company of equal size. It comes under administrative control of Headquarters Battalion, First Marine Division, and operational control of Division G-3.

Force Recon is located at Camp Del Mar, at the southwest tip of Camp Pendleton. Highway 101 separates Del Mar from Camp Pendleton. The company shares building space with Schools Battalion and the 1st and 2d Landing Support Companies.

The company is divided into four platoons; headquarters, Pathfinder and two reconnaissance. AMSgt John O. Henry, company first sergeant, indicated that office paper work is larger than normal because of frequent tests of underwater and parachute gear. "An evaluation is made and if it proves successful, it is added to our Table of Equipment."

He is assisted in his office chores by ASSgts Robert L. Anderson, Joseph J. Kozak, ASgt Gene L. Fuller and PFC Roderick B. Curtiss. ASSgt Robert B. MacKenzie, company education NCO, was selected as the First Marine Division's "Symbolic Marine" last year. He was named "Sergeant of the First

Division." MacKenzie is a trained infantryman, a qualified underwater reconnaissance and demolition expert, and a qualified parachutist.

In addition to the normal staff section in company headquarters, the unit has its own supply, communications, mess, parachute maintenance and repair, medical and motor transport sections. The three-man Navy dispensary is headed by HM2 Harry L. Wills, who has made more than 60 parachute jumps. He's assisted by HM3 Edwin R. Parr and HN Kenneth J. Schweback, also qualified jumpers.

Actually, the company has enough officers and staff NCOs to staff a small battalion. T/O calls for a captain as a platoon leader, a master sergeant as platoon sergeant and a staff NCO as team leader. Each platoon makes up its own training schedule. Rarely is training accomplished using all platoons as a single unit. Diverse separate commitments are given as one reason for having captains as platoon leaders.

The 1st Force Reconnaissance Company, as a part of the task organization of the Amphibious Task Force, is employed to extend the ground reconnaissance capability of that force beyond the coverage afforded by the Reconnaissance Battalion of the Marine Division of that force. It effects this capability by conducting terrestrial pre-assault reconnaissance by amphibious



ASSgt G. P. Lundemo (L) and ASgt J. Steele (kneeling) taught parachute control



ASgt Walter C. Jones (L) taped a combat knife and flare to the right leg of ASgt R. M. Rivera, a radio operator

or parachute means; post-assault distance reconnaissance via helicopter and parachute means; and battlefield surveillance by establishment and displacement of helicopter-lifted observation posts.

The company has two missions—one, to conduct pre-assault and post-assault

amphibious and parachute reconnaissance in support of a landing force; the other, to conduct pre-assault and post-assault parachute and other Pathfinder missions in support of a landing force. The 1st and 2d Reconnaissance Platoons are governed by the first mission; the Pathfinders follow the second.

Originally, the company was formed into an Amphibious Reconnaissance Platoon, a Parachute Reconnaissance Platoon and a Parachute Pathfinder Platoon. Last year, the Amphibious and Parachute Reconnaissance Platoons were renamed as 1st and 2d Reconnaissance Platoons. Missions became identical and men of each platoon became dually qualified in both amphibious and parachute techniques. The Pathfinder unit remained the same. However, members of the teams were reduced from 11 to nine.

Members of the 1st and 2d Platoons are outstanding swimmers, experts in hydrographic and beach reconnaissance, in addition to being parachute jumpers. They are required to jump, day and night, from all types of aircraft, using both static line and free-fall techniques into strange terrain. They are the only men in the Marine Corps and among the few in the world to have a para-amphibious capability.

Well-versed in the art of survival off the land, the recon teams carry only a

**TURN PAGE**



A nine-man Pathfinder jump team, or stick, loaded aboard a Navy twin-engine Grumman Trader, an off-carrier plane. They embarked in reverse jump order



Capt W. H. Rice (L), company operations officer, briefed Navy pilots LtCdr D. Oliver and Lt Albert

Wallace prior to take-off. Capt H. J. Redfield, III, (second from left), a company commander, watched

### TRIPLE THREAT (cont.)

minimum food supply. Radio equipment provides communication with high-flying aircraft. Missions can take them far behind enemy lines—distances ranging up to several hundreds of miles from the advancing Marine troops.

The 1st and 2d Reconnaissance Platoons are guided by Captains James H. Carothers, Jr., and William E. McKinsty. Their 22-man platoons are divided into five (four-man) scout-reconnaissance teams. Each team is headed by a staff NCO. Mission equipment consists of binoculars, sketch pads, compasses and cameras, in additions to normal 782 gear and submachine guns. Cameras include the 35-mm., 70-mm. and Polaroid. Team members are the team leader, assistant team leader and two scout-swimmers. When necessary, a team can sub-divide into two (two-man) teams.

Through continual practice at Camp Pendleton, the Marine "birdmen" have managed to convert the stabilized free-fall skill to military application, without sacrificing one iota of descent ac-

curacy and control. Combat-ready Corps jumpers have literally "landed on a dime" from medium high altitudes through use of limb manipulation and body control, making 90 and 360 degree turns and swoops with outstretched arms, as they zoom to the proper position and altitude over the target before opening their chutes and floating to earth.

Within seconds after leaving the aircraft, the chutist stabilizes his body to begin the long, unhampered drop to the target area. Complete body control enables the jumper to turn and aim his body over the target with unerring accuracy. A stopwatch strapped to the emergency chute, fastened to the front of the jumper, enables him to check his altitude during the downward free-flight.

This newest method of entry into enemy territory, actually nothing more than an unhampered, body-controlled dive from a fast-moving aircraft, has more than proved its worth in tests. Until the plummeting sky-borne scout opens his parachute, he is safe from detection by radar and other instruments which have made the lot of the military recon man a difficult one.

"Disregarding parachuting as a means of transportation, and hiking into the zone of operation can be rough," AGySgt John R. Massaro, company gunnery sergeant, said. "It could involve four or five days of packing in, reaching the objective tired. By dropping in," he continued, "the recon scouts arrive fresh and can always find the necessary energy to make their way back to a pick-up area."

Massaro has made 54 jumps, both static and free-fall. To him, and others in the company, it's just a means of transportation, increasing the range capability.

On the ground, the recon scout's cunning in enemy terrain has been borrowed from the American Indians of the century past and he is able to cope in stride with the split-second changes wrought by the unleashed atom. He can arrive at his military objective by way of a 50-mile march, he can paddle to enemy shores in a rubber boat, or with the aid of an aqua lung, can disgorge through the escape hatch of a submerged submarine and swim underwater to an enemy beach. Constant workouts keep the recon men in shape.

"Stringent requirements, rigid rules



and constant checks eliminate hazards created by the human element of error," Maj Meyers said.

Recon scouts could be used to make reconnaissance of a territory as far as six months in advance of an impending operation. They could be used as coastal and beach watchers, or to make underwater reconnaissance and seek out critical build-up points, heavy troop concentrations, headquarters and supply facilities hundreds of miles from the beachhead.

"Unit spirit of volunteering encompasses the company," Maj Meyers added. "They first volunteer to join this company, then volunteer for scuba and jump school training. Each is a method of operation, but a thing of safety due to endless training. Safety is our first concern, whether it be on the

**TURN PAGE**



The GP (general purpose) bag, borne by Pathfinders when they jump, holds more than 100 pounds of gear

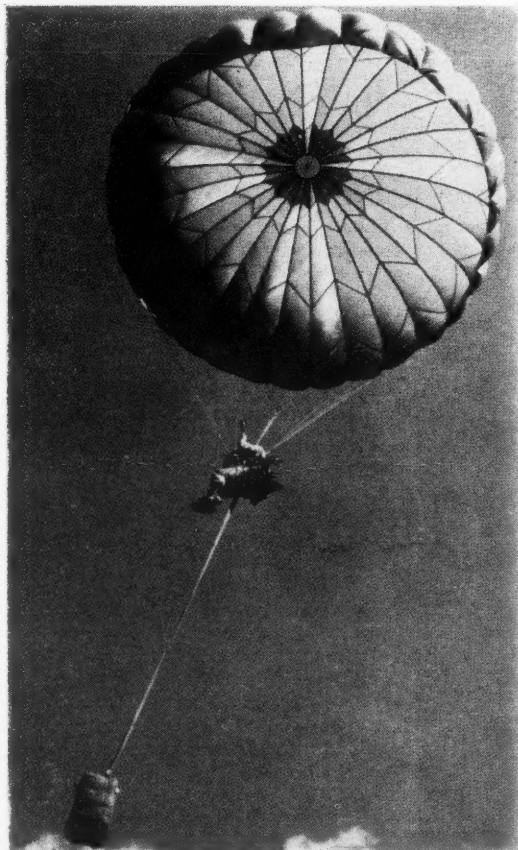


Photo by AMSgt "J" "W" Richardson  
Near the ground, a Pathfinder parachutist lowered the gear bag with a mooring line



Photo by AMSgt "J" "W" Richardson  
After he landed, a Pathfinder quickly rid himself of his 'chute and went into action

# Volunteers for Marine Reconnaissance

## Companies must be qualified infantrymen

### TRIPLE THREAT (cont.)

water, under the water or dropping from an airplane."

Maj Meyers was recently reassigned as operations officer of the 1st Transplacement Battalion. It is expected that Major Edward Snelling, Jr., will take over command of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company this July from Capt Redfield, who will be reassigned again as exec. Maj Snelling is presently stationed at MCS, Quantico, Va.

It is the intention of Capt Redfield to have all company personnel qualified jumpers by next Fall. Both Pathfinders and Reconnaissance men attend the four-week jump school at Fort Benning, Ga. The riggers, following graduation, also attend a 12-week parachute packing and maintenance course at Fort Lee, Va.

Quotas for these schools are governed by the Commandant and to prepare local personnel for this rigid course of



As ACpl R. Pritchett, Jr., used a 70-mm. camera to snap a picture of a bridge, ACpl W. McConnell covered him. Both are recon scouts



Via radio, 1stLt D. Ramsey (L), AGySgt Curt Stacy (C), and ASSgt O. J. Smith controlled landing sites during maneuvers in California

instruction, they first attend a two-week screening class at Del Mar. Because of this local training, the Marines usually graduate with top honors from the Army schools. Physical conditioning is stressed.

New men desiring to join the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company are thoroughly screened before a request is approved. The screening includes a physical training test, a medical check, and the man is interviewed and his record book is given the once-over. Volunteers must first be qualified infantrymen and must have at least 18 months obligated service. A diversified background is not necessary, but is sought. On present company rolls can be found men who can speak several languages, can operate heavy equipment, have private pilot licenses, etc. Each man is a specialist in many things.

A majority of the new replacements join from the First Marine Division. Occasionally, a call for volunteers is made. Then, it's not unusual for 1st Force Reconnaissance Company to screen 100 or more volunteers to fill a



A group of reconnaissance scouts practiced launching a rubber boat in the surf at Camp Del Mar. They are qualified swimmers and 'chutists

couple dozen openings.

Presently, the 1st and 2d Reconnaissance Platoons are in the process of being cross-trained in scuba and parachute jumping. Until recently, the platoons were named the Amphibious and Parachute Reconnaissance Platoons. Each had their own mission, as the titles implied.

It's required that a Marine make 10 static line jumps before he makes his first free-fall. A well-known term for this type of drop is "sky-diving." The recon men prefer the term "stabilized free-fall."

The advantage of free-fall allows the jumper to depart the aircraft at a greater height, making it more difficult to identify him. "The longer you hang around up there, the easier you are to spot," Capt Redfield said. Added AGySgt Barnett, "This is a real sneaky way to get in." Barnett has made 69 jumps.

Capt Redfield, the holder of a Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts, is a newcomer to the company. He joined in December, 1958, following graduation from Jump School. In 1953, he served as aide to General R. McC. Pate, then First Division commander.

Pathfinders do not have the free-fall requirement, but each has made at least one delayed jump. The heavy equipment carried by the Pathfinders dictate that they make static line jumps. Body stabilization would be impossible while carrying about 100 pounds of extra equipment. Like the recon scouts, the Pathfinders wear two parachutes.

The initial opening shock was described by AGySgt Massaro in this manner: "Everyone has stuck his hand out of a moving automobile. Imagine

your hand enlarged about five times and it will give you an idea how it might feel when a chute opens."

A favorite airplane used by both the recon scouts and the Pathfinders is the Grumman Trader (TF1) a two-engine, off-carrier transport. It can carry a Pathfinder team or two recon teams. Another is the F3D (Skynight), a two-place jet. This craft is used by the recon scouts to drop a four-man team, one man to each plane, from a four-plane formation. For the most part, airplanes and helicopters are "borrowed" from MARS-37, El Toro; VR-21, North Island, and from the

Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana.

The standard T-10 parachute is used by members of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company. It has a 35-foot canopy. The jumpers also carry a reserve chute which measures 24-feet. The T-10 opens within four seconds when a static line is used. It opens considerably faster during a free-fall. The opening shock is equivalent to a "G-force" of from four to six in static line jumps. It rises to a nine to 14 factor during free-fall.

In regard to falling speeds, a jumper drops 174 feet per second. Terminal velocity is reached within the first 12 seconds of the fall. Members of the 1st and 2d Platoons normally make 15 to 20-second delays however, the more qualified have extended this to over 60 seconds falling from an altitude of 13,000 down to 2500 feet prior to opening.

Terminal velocity, which everyone talks about in the company, is a speed of 120 miles per hour. Altitude is insurance. A 5000-foot drop only takes 32 seconds. Quick thinking is necessary to clear or activate the reserve chute, if the T-10 fails. With the canopy deployed, a jumper drops at 14 to 18 feet per second, equivalent to jumping off a six-foot wall.

Marines who lose their rip cords during the descent are required to buy a round of drinks for all men in the plane. If a paddle is lost during a rubber boat operation, the individual must carry it around with him for the remainder of the day.

The company rates 170, T-10 parachutes. Each chute has been used about 20 times. (continued on page 81)



It took much experience and know-how to bring the rubber boat back to the beach through the heavy surf without being tipped by the waves



Post of the Corps

# BROOKLYN



The 158-year history of the Marines in the metropolitan New York area is filled with moments of excitement. In the old days, riots and quarantine camps helped to keep the Navy Yard's detachment from getting bored. The waterfront is more peaceful now, but far from dull

by AMSgt Paul C. Curtis

Photos by  
ASgt Bernard A. Marvin, Jr.

**T**HE MARINE BARRACKS, Brooklyn Navy Yard, is one of the Corps' most coveted duty stations. Although the daily guard routine often becomes deady dull and a mountain of paperwork sometimes floods the desks of laboring administrative clerks, the Marines seldom complain. The duty may be rough, but the world's best liberty playground is but a hefty stone's throw from the Navy Yard's main gate.

Compared to the old days, life along the rough, tough New York waterfront is now tame and peaceful. But the 158-year history of the Brooklyn Barracks has had its moments of excitement.

In 1869, for example, civil authorities called for the Marines to subdue armed mobs of rebellious citizens pro-

testing the high taxes on legal liquor. The Whiskey Rebellion lasted for more than three years, with the Marines fighting several hand-to-hand engagements with the defiant drinkers and helping Internal Revenue agents locate illegal stills in the basements, back rooms and stables of the area then known as "Irishtown." The Marines also went about destroying stores of untaxed whiskey, a distasteful duty for the elbow-benders who relished their own occasional noggin of grog.

The Whiskey Rebellion wasn't the only era when the Navy Yard's Marine Detachment was called upon for help. They were turned out in 1835, to fight the great New York City fire and to guard the charred ruins from looters. They were also summoned to quell the Civil War draft riots in 1863, and rushed to nearby Sandy Hook to guard

**TURN PAGE**



Privates Wilbur Frome and James Mullen, of the Marine Barracks guard detachment, patrolled the

dock area together. The Marines man Brooklyn's gateways and maintain a dusk-to-daylight pier watch

## BROOKLYN (cont.)

a cholera quarantine camp in 1892. While the Marines were away on the latter mission, a gang of waterfront hoodlums surprised the civilian guards on duty at the Yard and set fire to several buildings and ships in the docks.

There has been little excitement of that kind around the Brooklyn establishment since the turn of the century, but Colonel Herbert R. Nusbaum, the present commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, keeps his men trained for any eventuality.

The 215 men under Col Nusbaum's command are responsible for the security of the New York Naval Base (correct title for the Brooklyn shipyard); they operate the Third Naval District Brig; and provide administrative and liaison support for Marine Corps personnel who are hospitalized or who are just passing through the metropolitan



The Marines' newly installed ship's bell was dedicated by Col Herbert R. Nusbaum and Navy Capt R. Y. McElroy



A pair of ancient Spanish naval guns flank the Navy Yard's main flagpole. The old Brooklyn Yard is steeped in tradition

area. Any one of these tasks could be a full-time job.

A two-platoon, 144-man guard company provides security for the Naval Shipyard and operates the brig. Lieutenant John K. B. LeDeaux is the company commander; AMSgt Joseph Rinyak is the guard chief.

Guard duty aboard the naval base consists primarily of manning the installation's six gates and maintaining a dusk-to-daylight pier watch at the northernmost tip of the yard. The pier sentry, with only a few stray sea gulls for company, is probably the loneliest individual in Brooklyn when he's on watch. He is on the lookout for fishing boats and pleasure yachts attempting to make unauthorized use of the Navy's dock facilities. His vigil is seldom disturbed except for periodic inspections by the officer of the day.

Brooklyn's two principal gates, the Cumberland Street and Sands Street portals, are manned around the clock. The Washington Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue, and Clymer Street gates are open from 0600 until 1800. The Admiral's Gate is also a 24-hour post but it is reserved for the exclusive use of Vice Admiral Thomas S. Combs and his guests. Adm Combs is the Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier, and the ranking naval officer aboard.

The huge naval base fills early in the morning and empties rapidly when the quitting whistle signals the end of another work day. The Cumberland Street and Sands Street gates handle the bulk of pedestrian and vehicular





The Barracks' freight transportation chief, AGySgt James M. Hanafan (L), handles a mountain of personal effects annually

traffic and both are reinforced with extra sentries during rush hours. Thousands of yard workers pour through the turnstiles in a matter of minutes but the Marines carefully check each

person's identification. Even when there is an unexpected call to shake down outgoing vehicles, delay is held to a minimum. It seldom takes more than 15 extra minutes for the expert

searchers to thoroughly inspect every vehicle leaving the yard.

The 78-man brig force, commanded by Chief Warrant Officer Louis A. Cabral, is detached from the Brooklyn Barracks to the U. S. Naval Receiving Station on Flushing Ave. AMSgt Raymond H. McGettigan, the brig warden, isn't too eager to discuss his recalcitrant guests. But it's easy to get him started talking about the Brooklyn Barracks' last range detail. McGettigan was in charge of rifle qualification for the Barracks last year and dropped only one man out of the 170 shooters sent to the range. One of the brig's turnkeys, ASgt Robert L. Balderson, fired a 240 to win third place and a Winchester carbine in the *Leatherneck Magazine Rifle Contest*.

Providing military security for the naval base is no problem for AMSgt Rinyak, and AMSgt McGettigan's crew of brig tenders they experience little difficulty in their job. But the constant and heavy flow of transient personnel creates a king-sized headache for almost everyone at Brooklyn except the security force.

Approximately 100 Marines report to the Barracks each month for further transfer to overseas security detachments, duty aboard ships of the Atlantic Fleet, or for State Department assignments in Europe and the Middle East. Add some 50 or 60 short-timers

**TURN PAGE**



Cumberland Street gate (above) and the famous Sands Street gate share the main traffic load. Both

portals are reinforced by extra sentries during rush hours. Their turnstiles click rapidly at quitting time

## BROOKLYN (cont.)

awaiting discharge and 75 or so "non-effectives" hospitalized at the St. Albans Naval Hospital and you have a fair-sized administrative workload.

SgtMaj Robert L. Norrish, the top enlisted man at Brooklyn, contends that

The Supply Section must stock more than twice as much clothing as it would take to serve the permanent personnel. Every man going to, or coming from, an overseas duty station must be brought up to the authorized uniform allowance and Captain Richard A. Wieland, the supply officer, figures that he services some 350 men each month.

AMSgt Harold L. Smith, in charge of the mess hall, breaks out a well-

lockerboxes to manhandle," Hanafan said.

The Brooklyn Marines are busy enough performing their regular duties but there are extra details, as well. The Navy Yard's Marine Barracks is the only large unit of the Corps stationed in the metropolitan area and there is a big demand for its services in civic ceremonies. In addition to the standard holiday parades and military celebrations, the Marines turn out for almost every VIP that the Big City honors.

When the Brooklyn detachment falls out for a parade, the unit is usually headed by its own drum and bugle corps which was reorganized last June under the direction of ASSgt Girod Laurent. Although Laurent had to teach every member of his 12-man team the fundamentals of either the drum or the bugle, it didn't take long

## Fabulous liberty in midtown Manhattan makes the Brooklyn Barracks a coveted station



The 13 members of the Barracks' drum and bugle corps are volunteers. The unit organized last June



The Admiral's Gate sentry, Pvt C. Dallas, made a quick check of the area near the quarters of Adm T. Combs

the Marine Barracks is practically a transient center. Captain George F. Bruton, the unit's personnel officer, describes the place as the "Treasure Island of the East Coast." Call it anything you like, it all adds up to a monthly mountain of paperwork and necessitates some 7000 entries on the Unit Diary annually.

The Headquarters and Administrative Sections do most of the processing of the transient personnel, but the rise and fall of the casual rolls create problems for the other work sections as well.

worn crystal ball each morning. It is the only way for Smitty to determine how much food to prepare. He never knows when an unexpected crowd of hungry Marines will show up at mealtime, clamoring to be fed.

AGySgt James M. Hanafan, the freight transportation chief, also gets his share of woes because of the Marines who come and go through the Barracks. Last year he handled almost a quarter of a million pounds of personal gear and made more than 500 shipments of household effects.

"That's an awful lot of seabags and

for the volunteer musicians to catch on. Twenty-nine days after they were organized, they won a first-place trophy at a drill competition held by the Marine Corps League in Waterbury, Conn. Since then, they have added several other cups and plaques to the Barracks' trophy room and have made a number of television appearances in New York City.

Many changes have taken place at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, since Col Nusbaum assumed command last June. The 95-year-old building—which has served as the Marine Barracks



ASSgts Girod Laurent (L) and Richard J. McLain volunteered as instructors for a Naval Reserve unit



ASSgt Ted Cockrane (R) supervised the job of repairing the Brooklyn Barracks

since 1924—has been almost completely renovated from stem to stern. The offices, squad bays and working spaces have been freshly painted; individual rooms for unmarried staff NCOs have been redecorated and refurnished; and much-needed general repairs made to the interior and exterior of the building.

Several comfort and convenience items have been worked into the current project of sprucing up the Brooklyn Barracks. There is a new television lounge for the sergeants and below; a TV and recreation room for the staff noncommissioned officers; and a new hobby shop that specializes in woodworking and ceramics.

A modern, well-stocked Marine Exchange has replaced the dark hole-in-the-wall that formerly supplied the troops with a limited line of sundry items. Captain John J. Giubilato, the Exchange officer, reports that sales have nearly doubled since the new facility was opened last December.

There is more to come. The two-laned bowling alley, located on the fourth deck of the barracks, will soon be refinished and space provided for spectators at the nightly bowling matches. Remodeling of the Barracks' Snack Bar and Tap Room is already underway. Col Nusbaum plans to install new lighting, more booths, and a small dance floor so that the Marines will have a clean, orderly place to entertain their guests.

The exterior of the century-old building has not been neglected. For years, the Navy-gray (continued on page 91)



The Marines make good use of the library during off-duty hours. Books, papers and up-to-date magazines are available





Official USN Photo

# HOT LINE TO THE

An official call may send a crew from HMX-1, the Corps' experimental helicopter squadron, into the air to save presidential travel time

**T**HE TABLE beside Lieutenant Colonel Virgil Olson's desk bears two objects. One is a hot line to the White House switchboard, the other is a scale reproduction of an HUS helicopter. A gold plaque at the base of the helicopter reads: "DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MADE THE FIRST FLIGHT BY A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN A MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT 7 SEPTEMBER 1957. PILOT: MAJOR VIRGIL D. OLSON, USMC, CO, HMX-1. AIRCRAFT: MODEL HUS-1A BY SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT."

When the hot line rings, Captain E. P. Aurand, USN, the President's naval aide, is on the other end with instructions. The call sends certain elements of Helicopter Squadron One into action—the President of the United States is about to fly in one of their helicopters.

HMX-1 was commissioned December 1, 1947, for the purpose of evaluating helicopters for Marine Corps use. Their present day mission reads: "Provide helicopter support to the Marine Corps Schools for the development of helicopter tactics, techniques and equipment for landing force operations and for student demonstration and indoctrination as directed. Provide special helicopter lift support as required by the Secretary of Defense and the White House."

President Eisenhower's use of helicopters is an outgrowth of an alert system set up several years ago. In a Civil Defense drill, the President was evacuated in a small helicopter. Although the aircraft performed well, there was insufficient room for the aides and security people who must accompany him wherever he goes.

His first opportunity to use the larger HUS came during a vacation at Newport, R. I., in September, 1957. Domestic and international problems required three flights back to Washington in the Presidential plane, the Columbine. It took two hours by car,

40 minutes by boat, but only seven minutes by helicopter to go from the Summer White House on the east side of Narragansett Bay to the air station on the west side of the bay. He elected the fastest way.

The HMX-1 'copter sped him across the bay and landed right beside the Columbine, which was ready for take-off. When the President returned from Washington, he had only to walk from the Columbine to the waiting chopper to be whisked back to Newport. He made three round trips on this shuttle service. They sold him on helicopter travel, and he has since made increased use of the aircraft for trips as far distant as 100 miles.

The President alternately flies in Marine and Army 'copters. When it is the Corps' turn to fly the Commander-in-Chief, the Army transports a Secret Service crew; every other time, the positions are reversed. The Marine pilot is LtCol Virgil Olson, 39-year-old commanding officer of HMX-1 at Quantico. The colonel was a torpedo bomber pilot during World War II and a helicopter pilot in Korea.

Each time the President is to fly somewhere he hasn't been flown before, all aircraft involved fly the route several times in order to perfect the timing, locate emergency landing fields en route, and make the flight as routine as possible.

When President Eisenhower went to the West Coast to make several addresses, the colonel, his copilot and AMSgt Arthur J. Himmelberger flew out ahead of time and were ready with a Marine helicopter borrowed from MCAS El Toro when the Chief Executive stepped out of the Columbine at Los Angeles. After his address there, he had the helicopter crew accompany him on the Columbine to San Francisco. On arrival, they left the transport, climbed into another waiting 'copter, and flew the President to a local destination.

AMSgt Himmelberger serves as  
**TURN PAGE**

by AMSgt Walter Stewart

Photos by  
ASSgt Woodrow W. Neel



Official USMC Photo

# EW WHITE HOUSE

While evaluating a new rescue seat, two men were hoisted from the water by an HRS 'copter

## WHITE HOUSE (cont.)

LtCol Olson's crew chief. While the colonel and his copilot (an assignment rotated among the squadron officers to "share the wealth") are up in their separated cockpit, Himmelberger's seat and that of the President are facing

What does the President do during the flight? "Usually, he works on some papers or talks with one of his aides," Himmelberger said. What does he talk

about? "I don't know—I wear a headset over my ears in order to communicate with the colonel, so I can't hear what is said in the compartment."

LtCol Olson denies exercising extra care when the President is aboard his aircraft, since "I am always just as careful as I know how to be." He does admit, however, that he concentrates "a little more" on smoothness during presidential flights. This, he contends, is in line with the squadron motto, "Safety-Smoothness-Speed," given importance in that order.

Asked the most delicate part of presidential flights, LtCol Olson answered, "That's an easy one. When we land on the back lawn of the White House, we have to make sure our right wheel lands precisely on the designated spot. Otherwise, we might dig a divot in the grass and then we'd get a blast from the gardener."

Major Victor A. Armstrong is executive officer of HMX-1. His association with the squadron dates back to a tour in 1949-50, at which time he left to take the first helicopters to Korea, where they served with VMO-6. He rejoined HMX-1 in December, 1957.

Maj Armstrong, who serves in command more of the time than do most executive officers, due to the frequent absences by the squadron commander on presidential flights, says the unit's pilots are more mature than those of the average organization, by virtue of the T/O. "We have 14 majors, 25 captains and only 14 lieutenants," he pointed out. "Then, too, we have three NAPs: AMSgts LeRoy Catron and George Mikkelsen and AGySgt Walter Harris. All three, I might add, are considered top pilots. Incidentally," he added, "three of our officers—Major W. W. Eldridge, Major J. Seaman and Captain H. J. Valentine—wear the Navy Cross. And our enlisted personnel are as proficient at their jobs as our pilots are at theirs."

The major's favorite helicopter story is concerned with the Marine Corps birthday in 1950 in Korea. After it was decided that one duck per man would offer suitable birthday repast, two of the choppers took off and found a flock. Using the aircraft's tremendous prop wash, they herded the flock into a lake area where squadron eagle eyes were waiting behind blinds. Roast duck made the birthday menu.

Aircraft Maintenance Officer of HMX-1 is CWO Kenneth E. "Boat" Williams. A 48-year-old W3, he is now the senior officer (in point of time) in helicopter maintenance. Of the two who preceded him, one is deceased and the other is no longer working at the trade. CWO Williams entered the helicopter program in 1950 when he attended the factory school at Bridgeport. He then joined HMX-1 but left soon for the West Coast, where he became Group Engineering Officer of MAG-16, the Corps' first helicopter group. He rejoined HMX-1 in January, 1958.

The veteran maintenance officer said his present assignment presents a set of problems differing from those of most squadrons because four types of helicopters are employed. "Also," he added, "where tactical squadrons work with training schedules made out months in advance, we often get no notice at all. This means our planes

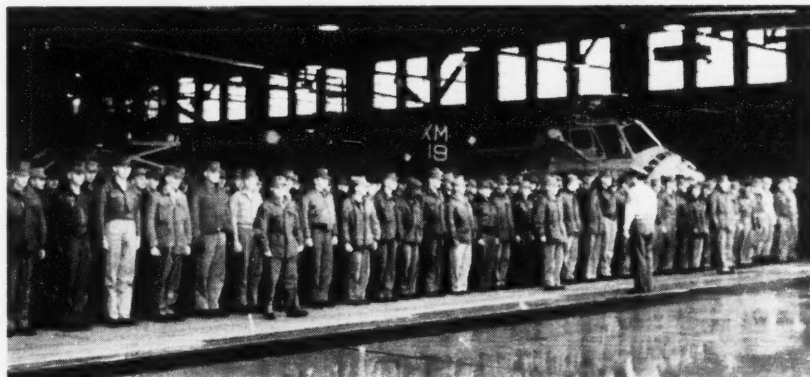


Photo by ASSgt W. W. Neel  
SgtMaj J. C. Palma mustered members of HMX-1. The squadron was formed in 1947 to evaluate the choppers for Marine Corps use



Photo by ASSgt W. W. Neel  
President Eisenhower's HUS helicopter got a touch-up paint job by the maintenance crew of HMX-1 as the security guard stood watch





Photo by ASSgt W. W. Neel

The squadron's whirlybirds get expert mechanical attention. A blade-changing operation required services of three mechs



Photo by ASSgt W. W. Neel

AMSgt LeRoy Catron, one of the squadron's three NAPs, checked out an HR2S helicopter

virtually stay in perpetual readiness. We have no routine. Everything is played by ear.

Asked whether the presidential helicopter receives extra attention, CWO Williams nodded his head, but hastened to explain, "His plane is not made safer than the others, but it is given extra attention. For example, before his plane leaves, we check it with an engine analyzer—an electrical gadget that 'foresees' trouble which may not otherwise become apparent for many additional hours of flight—and the faulty part is replaced. And we would never put a new engine in the President's plane, but would, instead, replace it with a reasonably new engine already in use in another plane.

"The reason for these precautions," he said, "should be obvious. On ordinary flights, if some trouble occurred, the plane would land and the crew chief would correct it. Such stoppages must be avoided on presidential flights, however, and to that extent only, his plane is given extra care. On any of our aircraft," he emphasized, "we have a system which requires at least two people to check any work which may affect the plane's safety."

AGySgt Herbert H. Hogg is the Special Security Section chief. His section is responsible for the security of the squadron's aircraft assigned either to presidential flights or White House Relocation. When Hogg says no unauthorized person ever is allowed near

the planes, he means precisely that: not long ago, the squadron sergeant major was turned back by a sentry because he had failed to get proper authority.

"Each of our sentries must be cleared for Top Secret before he is eligible to guard the designated aircraft," Hogg said. "This means he must have a spotless record. The same goes, of course, for all of the mechanics who work on these planes."

While not mentioned in the squadron mission, one of the most important functions performed by HMX-1 is its Search and Rescue (SAR) work. Obligated for only one SAR plane, the organization usually sends two or three if the aircraft and crews are available and the mission makes it practical. An HRS generally is the plane assigned to SAR standby. It has such equipment as a hoist, cargo slings, stretchers, knives, hatchet and first aid kit. Occasionally, the HUS is used, but the HOK and HR2S are rarely so employed and for opposite reasons: the HOK holds but two passengers, and to use the huge HR2S would be like using a moving van for a taxi.

When an SAR alert sounds in the squadron's operations office, it also alerts the base boathouse (since it may concern the waters adjacent to Quantico), the dispensary (a corpsman usually accompanies the flight), and the Quantico tower. The duty pilot is automatically the SAR pilot and re-

TURN PAGE

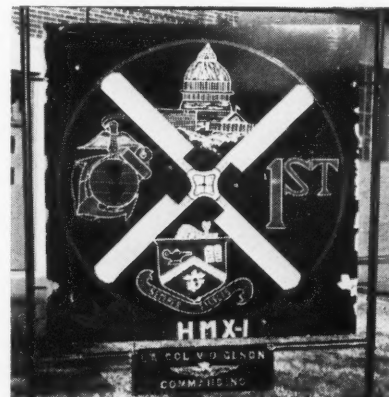


Photo by ASSgt W. W. Neel

The squadron patch hangs at the entrance to the CO's office

## WHITE HOUSE (cont.)

mains in flight gear throughout his watch to fulfill his obligation to be airborne in five minutes. At night, this time is expanded to 30 minutes, since only one pilot is on duty and his copilot must be called from quarters.

Captain D. A. Schaefer, an assistant operations officer, explained that the SAR copilot, during daytime alerts, is simply the closest man. "As often as not," he said, "it amounts to a foot-race to see who the copilot will be. Frequently, whoever takes the alert information will point to two men who dash for the plane."

In response to a question on whether the dash for the plane indicated a "lark attitude" on the part of the fliers, AGySgt Walter R. Harris, another NAP, emphatically denied it. "Pilots enjoy rescue work," he observed, "since it gives them a personal satisfaction in being able to help somebody in distress. At the same time, we regret the need for rescue and the incidents which result in the need. The pilot on a rescue is a dedicated man. His attitude is, 'If we can find him, we'll get him.'"

Rescues are fast becoming old stuff to the pilots of HMX-1. When the ill-fated *African Queen* was ripped on a coral reef off Ocean City, Md., last December, the alert sounded at Quantico,



Official USMC Photo

A grapnel was reeled in, and a hose moved into place, for air-to-air refueling of an HUS helicopter during the testing operations of HMX-1

Norfolk, Patuxent River and Chincoteague, as well as at more northerly airfields. AMSgt Catron was in the air almost immediately and perhaps would have been the first 'copter pilot on the scene had he not been ordered to return to join two other HMX aircraft being readied. The three 'copters covered the 140 miles in 80 minutes and joined other rescue craft in an orbit over the stricken ship. The HUS flown by Captain H. M. Baker and Captain J. R.

Armentrout hovered over the deck while ASSgt J. E. Jones hoisted six crewmen aboard. Captain Charles F. Whitehead's able crew lifted the final man into their plane and Catron went for the ride.

Two months ago, a hunting party was stranded on an island in the Potomac, river ice preventing their return. Captain Joseph C. Usrey and Captain Charles L. Nesbit landed and rescued six people and a Springer spaniel. Four



Official USMC Photo

Search and rescue is a very important part of the squadron's mission. When the cargo vessel, "African

Queen" broke apart on a coral reef recently, HMX-1 'copters flew from Quantico to help save the crew



Official USMC Photo

At Fort Belvoir, Va., an HR2S 'copter, flown by AMSgt L. Catron, raised a 4500-pound bridge. It has elevated a 9000-pound bomb truck

other alerts within the past five months have kept the squadron on its toes.

Helicopter pilots never know when they will be stopped for an SAR mission. So long as the original assignment is not of higher priority—and few are—they will stop what they are doing and switch to SAR. Capt Schaefer was going through Charleston not long ago and was stopped there for four day to search for a downed aircraft. In January, 1958, Captain Louis A.

Gulling, Capt Nesbit and ACpl Dan Miranda were ferrying a chopper across the country. Ready to leave Tucson, they were sidetracked for an emergency mission. A duck hunter was stuck in mud up to his hips 55 miles north of Tucson. A boat had attempted a rescue, but the man was so firmly stuck in the mire the boat threatened to tip. Crew chief Miranda said, "We rigged a sling and just sucked him up out of the mud."



Official USMC Photo

Pontoons, which may be inflated or deflated in flight, were tested for the Marine Corps Equipment Board for 18 months prior to adoption

Major William F. Harrell is projects officer for the squadron. With four other officer-pilots and an enlisted clerk, the major is up to his file cabinet in developing and evaluating both helicopter equipment and the aircraft's versatility. Among their more significant efforts are work on: an all-weather helicopter which, ultimately, will be able to take off or land without touching the controls, i.e., by turning knobs; high-density seating in the HUS to permit the transporting of 18 rather than 12 troops; improvements in an aerial wire-laying system capable of laying many more miles of wire than is presently possible; new slings for carrying external loads; and the heli-lifting of a portable control tower.

The special staff section is evaluating a helicopter-to-ground loudspeaker system to facilitate communication with radioless troops. The system might well lend itself to the control of beach-heads or broadcasting messages to enemy troops. Also getting the double-O are a heli-transported insecticide spray tank for mosquito control, and a rescue seat.

The projects section tested helicopter flotation gear for one and a half years before it was adopted for Marine Corps use. Indeed, the entire helicopter concept, as developed by the Marine Corps Development Board, was tried by HMX-1 before application on a broader basis was authorized. And while the project is dormant at the moment, the testers delved into rotor tip lighting (they found centrifugal force shattered regular bulbs but experienced some success with phosphorescent paint).

AMSgt LeRoy E. Catron, 42-year-old father of three children, is one of the squadron's three NAPs. He is "high time" (for helicopters) pilot in the squadron with 2542 hours at the helm of a whirly-bird, and is in no immediate danger of losing his standing, since his nearest competitor in the squadron is Major W. J. White, the assistant operations officer, with a tally of 1632. Catron is the only pilot in the outfit who is currently qualified as a plane commander in all four types of 'copters employed there. Several others have the four PC ratings, but pilots must log six hours in an aircraft over a six-month period to retain a current status.

To Catron (continued on page 91)



# CORPS ALBUM



*Submitted by Walter W. Winget*

The first Marines to land in France during World War I. In 1916, the Congress approved a 50 per cent increase in the size of the Corps



*Submitted by WO W. L. Nelms, (Ret.)*

Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, Second Marines, in February, 1943, at a Wellington, N. Z., rest camp, before the battle of Tarawa

**H**ERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

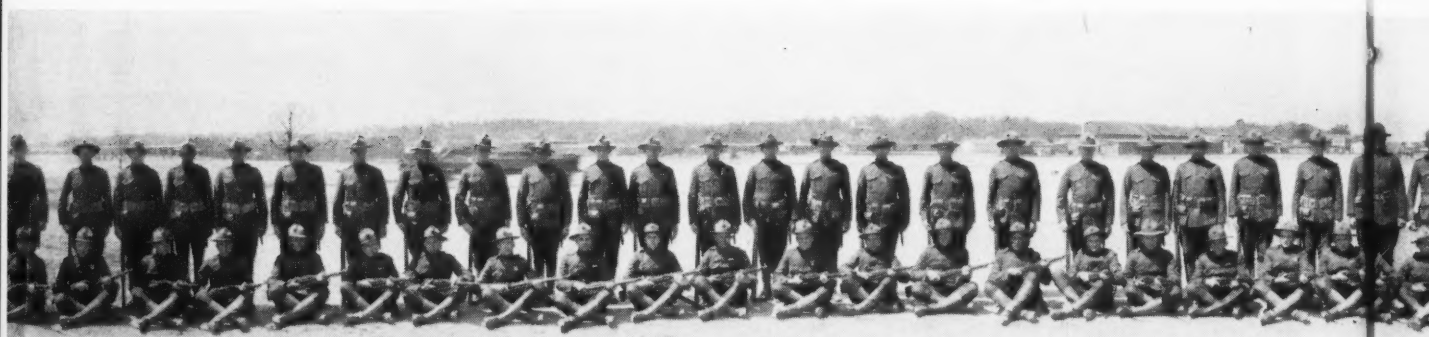
Walter W. Winget  
Attorney at Law  
411 First National Bank Bldg.  
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W. L. Nelms, WO, (Ret.)  
Rt. 1, Box 10  
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Bruce J. Mansfield  
3726 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
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MTSgt H. Koster (Ret.)  
80 Bullard St.  
Holden, Mass.

SgtMaj Samuel C. Cone  
Headquarters, Service Bn.  
Marine Corps Base  
Camp Lejeune, N. C.



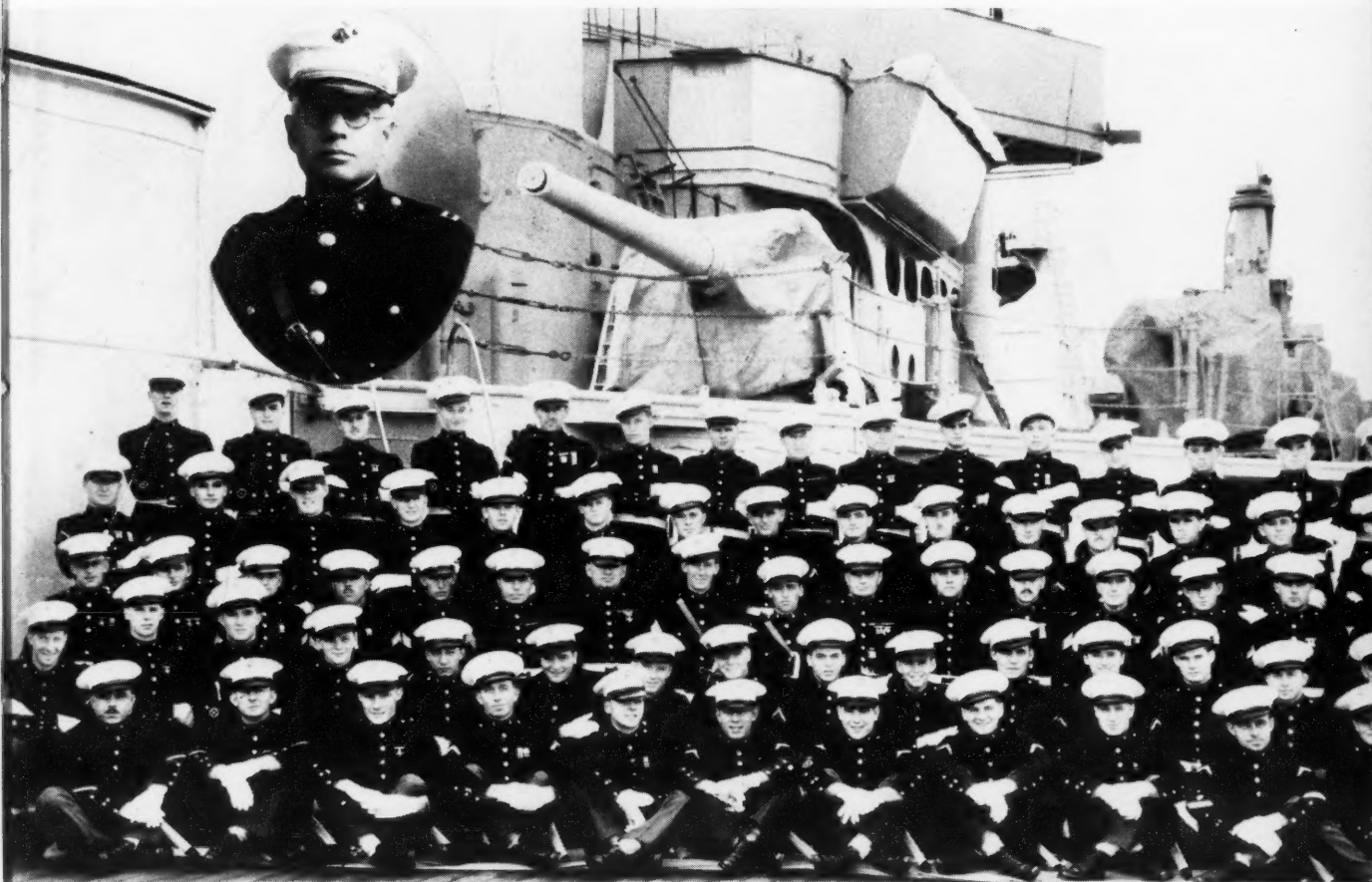
Marines of the 135th Company, Antiaircraft Bn., at Quantico, Virginia, in April, 1918. The commanding

officer of the Marine Barracks then was Major J. Turrill. Major General George Barnett was CMC



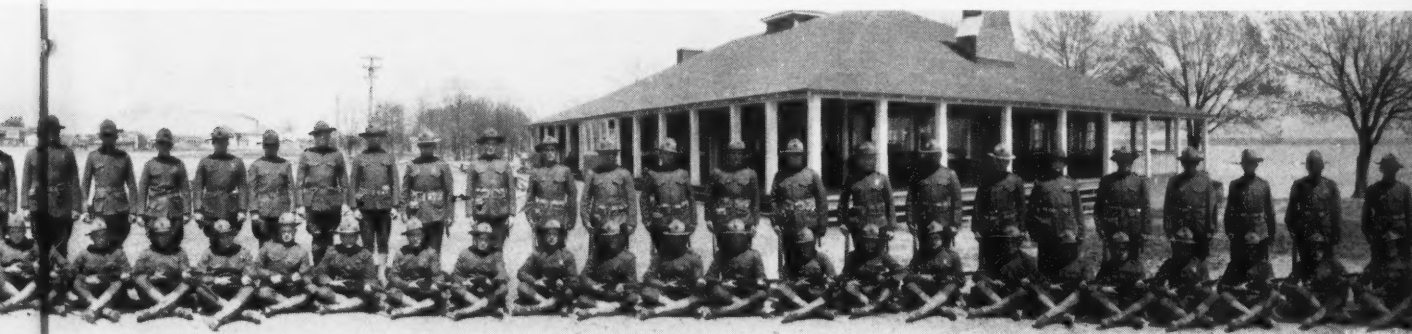
The 15th Machine Gun and Howitzer Company at Tientsin, China, in November, 1927. The 15th Co.

*Submitted by MTSgt H. Koster, (Ret.)*  
was part of the Third Marine Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler



Marines of the USS Nevada, who fired an all-time record for battleship broadside division when they

*Submitted by SgtMaj Samuel C. Cone*  
scored 47 hits out of a possible 48 near Cuba in 1934. Capt B. Bone (inset) was commanding officer



*Submitted by Bruce J. Mansfield*

You stand in front of the mirror and practice the facial exercises that will make you resemble a Marine bulldog





# HINTS

## for new Lieutenants

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by James F. Moriarty

*The following notes, "Hints For Lieutenants," were found among the effects of the late Lieutenant Benjamin Iconoclast. He undoubtedly intended to publish them, hence they are offered for study and consideration by newly commissioned lieutenants. The author accepts no responsibility for any misunderstandings or misinterpretations of Lt Iconoclast's views or suggestions. These should be discussed personally with Lt Iconoclast in the next world.—The Author.*

**Y**OU HAVE completed the Junior and Senior Courses of the Platoon Leaders Class, and, in the mail, you have received your commission as a second lieutenant. You read the solemn wording on the commission, you straighten your shoulders, you look yourself over in the full length mirror, take a deep breath and, as you exhale, you tell yourself "I am a lieutenant, I am a tough Marine—really tough!" Your prior experiences in college as a member of the Flora and Fauna Club, The Poetry and Art Club, The Dramatic Club, and the Ping-Pong and Yo-Yo Club, etc., will not be of much assistance in your newly acquired profession—forget about them. You must now ensure that everyone you knew in the past, and any future acquaintances, understand that you are a tough Marine.

You stand in front of the mirror and practice such facial exercises as will cause you to closely approach that on the face of the famous Marine bulldog mascot, Jiggs. It won't take long—just constant practice of wiggling your nose and ears, and screwing up the sides of your mouth. You can practice these manifestations of toughness on your immediate family and friends. It won't be necessary to ask them for constructive criticism. They will offer it to you spontaneously, firmly, and frankly.

You have already anticipated the

receipt of your commission and have, ready to wear, your uniforms. You have your trunk and suitcase packed with a complete outfit. You are about to drive to Quantico, to report for duty as a student officer, to take the Basic Course, Marine Corps Schools, so—you take a final look in the mirror, make a facial contortion to ensure that you know how to look tough, mentally review the instructions received while a member of the Platoon Leaders Class, and as a member of the R.O.T.C. in college. You remember that initiative is desired on the part of an officer, and, you plan to initiate a number of things. You wish to emphasize to the Marine Corps that you have this quality in abundance. You have been instructed that criticism is always invited, and should be given freely and fully. You decide that you will certainly offer criticism. Your experiences in the Platoon Leaders Class is replete with things, methods, and persons that will be objects of your criticism. You believe in tradition as an ingredient of morale, but new blood, such as yourself, is needed to dig the Marine Corps out of old, but proved methods, and to modernize. That's the word, modernize! You already feel the burden of your prospective duties; you sigh, and tell yourself "someone must improve the Marine Corps. I guess I'll have to do it."

You step on the gas—you are off to a new, exciting, exhilarating experi-

ence, filled with, as yet, unimagined and unknown surprises!

You arrive at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., a huge place, a city in itself. You will need information. Your orders direct you to report to the Commandant, Marine Corps Schools and you intend to carry out your orders. You see a sign "Sergeant of the Guard" and quite properly you decide to see the sergeant and find out where the general is located. Pausing a few seconds to practice the necessary facial expressions to assure that you are a tough Marine, you enter the sergeant of the guard's office.

The sergeant and his assistants are busy checking reports, etc. Without standing, he looks up, and with a friendly smile asks what he can do for you. Such laxity in military discipline cannot be tolerated! You proceed immediately to correct it. You assume your fierce, hard-boiled, facial expression, and in a barking tone, you direct the sergeant and his assistants to stand at attention. You then explain, in short, curt terms, that respect is due you as a second lieutenant and that you intend to see that such respect is maintained. You will probably comment upon his general attitude toward discipline, respect for rank, etc., explaining, as a matter of caution, that you intend to eradicate all such tendencies in Quantico. He will give you all the information about the location of the Commandant, Marine Corps Schools.

TURN PAGE

## HINTS (cont.)

and you proceed to report for duty.

You arrive at the headquarters, Marine Corps Schools, and, upon entering, you note the signs over the various offices, such as, "Sergeant Major," "Adjutant," etc., and you finally see the sign "Commandant Marine Corps Schools."

That's it! A number of Marines of various ranks will be on hand, looking at you, smilingly, and a bit curiously. A friendly reception, you mentally note. An orderly will suggest that if you are reporting for duty, to see the sergeant major. You briefly inform him that you are a second lieutenant and are not interested, then you proceed directly to the CMCS's office.

Keeping in mind that you are a second lieutenant, and that this is a free country, you open the door without knocking and proceed immediately to the dignified, stately gentleman with three stars on his shoulders, sitting behind an immense desk. You assume your most hard-boiled facial expression, render a snappy salute, and state in a loud, tough voice, "Sir, Second Lieutenant (So-and-So) is reporting for duty!"

You can expect a surprised look to appear on the general's face. You have impressed him. Without further ado you take a cigar from the box on his desk, sit in the chair adjacent to him, light the cigar, and then proceed to tell him who you are, your experiences in the R.O.T.C., how you expect to exercise your prerogatives of criticism, initiative, etc. Explain that a number of changes are needed in the Marine Corps, and that after an inspection of the Marine Corps Schools you will be glad to offer him such criticisms and recommendations as may occur to you. This is your first, and probably last, opportunity to make personal contact with the general, so you make all your impressions now. Having delivered yourself, do not tarry any longer because the general is a busy man. You rise promptly and demonstrate your friendliness and personality. While the general is still speechless, pat him on the back, then place your left hand under his elbow, take his right hand in yours, and shake hands. Now is the time to demonstrate to him your toughness and physical fitness. Squeeze his hand until you hear the bones crack. That is your cue that you have really emphasized your personality. His face will be purpled—a good sign that you have really made an impression. Proceed quickly to the door and if you hear the old gentleman shouting a lot of profanity, congratulate your-



self, because sometimes these members of "the old Corps" use profanity as a term of, or a demonstration, of endearment. If he shouts for the adjutant, the sergeant of the guard, and the officer of the day, you can feel assured that he enthusiastically wants to announce to them your arrival at the post.

As you pass the sergeant major's office, you shout to him to have your orders promptly endorsed so that you can draw your pay. As you pass the paymaster's office you call into the office to the lieutenant colonel disbursing officer to get your orders from the sergeant major, so that you will not be delayed in drawing your pay. However, it is advisable to be prepared to maintain yourself for two or three months on your own funds. Sometimes the sergeant major misplaces orders.

You have now definitely and official-

ly identified yourself with the Marine Corps and have greatly impressed your commanding general and his staff.

While attending classes, conducted by experienced Marine officers, you will note that teaching methods, technique, deductions, reasonings, and methods of solutions of problems in tactics, administration, etc., do not agree with yours. This must be expected and undoubtedly you can reason that your low grades can be attributed to the fact that, at all classes you carefully pointed out, to the officers conducting the classes, their errors, their obsolete technique, their mental sluggishness, etc., which prevents the quick grasp of situations, as set forth in the problems. Your quick, active mind should be on the alert to recommend such teaching methods, changes in curriculum, etc., as your experience and judgment

prompts but, you again can reason, you will have to wait a bit and if no changes are observed, you will discuss the matter with your old friend, the commanding general. You will console yourself by recalling the last words of Nathan Hale.

It is difficult, you find, to see the general personally, due to the fact that he is such a busy man. In such circumstances, you send him a series of reports, friendly, critical comments, about his command, the faults you have discovered, and your recommendations to correct them. You report that, due to the fact that he is a busy man, you will keep him periodically informed of the condition of his command, by letter. This task you immediately proceed to carry out.

Throughout the school term, you exercise great patience. You realize that you know more about the various subjects being taught, than the teachers, or the students. You have already studied them during the R.O.T.C. instruction periods in college. In fact, your continuous critical comments show this, although you may resent, at times, the attitude taken both by teachers and students toward your efforts to improve conditions. You inquire about your letters to the general and you are advised that they are maintained in a special file, and when the general feels bad he sends for your letters to study and cheer him up.

You learn that each officer, after reporting for duty, is obligated to pay a social call on the commanding general and his wife, at the general's quarters. You dress for the occasion in blues, drill yourself in facial expressions before the mirror, and drive to the general's house. You discover that the general is at home because you note that his car stands at the front door with the driver at the wheel. You congratulate yourself; another opportunity to meet the general and again discuss his command, and learn his reaction to your letters.

The maid opens the door, but before you announce your name, she states that the general is indisposed and wishes to be excused from appearing. She proceeds to close the door, but, you are a second lieutenant, and hence you will not permit a maid to interfere with your plan to make your call. Your call is a solemn obligation, and you intend to make that call. You place your foot in the doorway so that the door cannot be closed. You put on your most hard-boiled expression, push open the door, and tell the maid to announce that Lieutenant (so-and-so) is calling, and that you will wait until someone appears. You go directly into the living room, select one of the general's cigars and light it, turn on the

"TV" set and make yourself at home.

Eventually the general's wife will appear. She will explain that she and the general are preparing to leave immediately, due to an engagement, that they appreciate the call, but unfortunately, they will be unable to enjoy your visit. You have fulfilled your obligation. You have made the call. As you drive away, you note with satisfaction that the general's wife is shaking her finger at the maid, apparently giving her a severe reprimand for not admitting you promptly. The general undoubtedly had, several days prior to your call, described your personality and qualities, in detail, to his wife.

Eventually you are graduated. You are handed your diploma and, strange to say, your orders to your new post at the same time. You feel that, at last, your qualities as a second lieutenant are being recognized. You are the only one in the class to be selected, immediately, for duty at another post and, what makes you feel elated, your orders read "immediately detached and report without delay." You must really be needed at your new post! Well, you resolve to continue to use the same initiative, and to be as coldly critical at the new post, as at the Marine Corps Schools. It surely pays. You proudly repeat the words in your orders "immediately detached and report without delay." How pleasingly they sound!

You may be ordered to duty at a Marine Barracks at a Navy Yard. Upon arrival, you will be halted by the sentry at the main gate for identification. It will be unwise to do other than he directs, even though you are a second lieutenant. You identify yourself with dignity, not forgetting the impression you immediately make by assuming your already well-practiced facial expression.

You ask for directions to the office of the admiral who is the Commandant of the Navy Yard. Your orders direct you to report to the commandant, and afterwards, to the Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks. Without further ado you proceed to the commandant's office. You discover, at a desk at the door of the commandant's office, a Marine sergeant who will inquire about your business with the commandant. He will politely suggest to you the method of making your call. You brush him off. He is probably attempting to impress you with the fact that he has been the admiral's orderly for several years, that he is more acquainted with the admiral's methods, habits, etc., than you. You curtly inform him that you are a lieutenant, and you pass on into the commandant's office.

Regardless of the occupation of the

commandant at the moment, you display your initiative. You place yourself in front of his desk and tell him that you are reporting for duty, then glance at his desk to locate the cigar box. If there is one, you take a few, light one, and place the others in your pocket. You then take a seat. In the event that there is no cigar box available, you gently remind the admiral that you regret the omission. He will take the hint.

As on the previous occasion when you reported for duty, you inform him of your abilities, your initiative, your desire to assist him in running the Yard, explaining that, while you are not acquainted with naval procedure, battleships, or gunboats, it won't take you long to discover what is wrong.

Before you leave, you explain that you found it necessary to speak rather sharply to the Marine orderly for his impertinence.

As you leave, you note that the admiral sent for the Marine orderly, undoubtedly for the purpose of explaining to him the necessity of never offending the dignity of a second lieutenant in the future. As you leave the building, you visit the chief clerk of the Navy Yard, a civilian, and a very important person. You explain to him that, in the event that he needs any assistance in the managing of his department, you will be glad to help him in your spare time. You need not leave your name with him. He will very quickly find out who you are, if he has not already learned it. Information travels quickly in a Navy Yard.

You will discover, upon entering the office of the commanding officer of Marines, that he has already heard of your arrival by phone from the admiral, and knows quite a bit about your abilities, intentions, etc. Hence, he will receive your report, and will explain that he is very busy, and will direct you to report to the adjutant for instructions. You look for the cigar box and, as in preceding experiences, take a few.

Upon entering the adjutant's office you meet the sergeant major, who will attempt to advise you as to post routine, obtaining quarters, and other administrative details. Brush him off. Explain that you are a lieutenant and will discuss all such matters with the adjutant.

The adjutant is a most busy man. You merely report to him that you are reporting to him in accordance with the orders of the commanding officer, and, knowing that your services are badly needed at the post, you ask to be assigned to duty immediately so that you can start, without delay, to exercise your initiative, critical judgment, etc. The adjutant (*continued on page 80*)

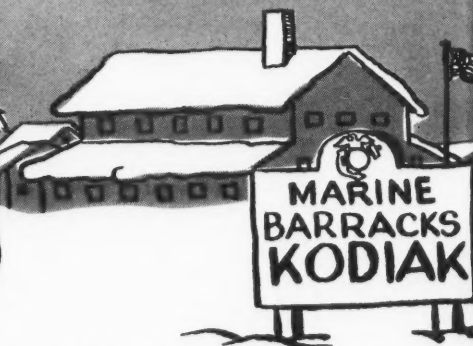


# ALASKA DUTY

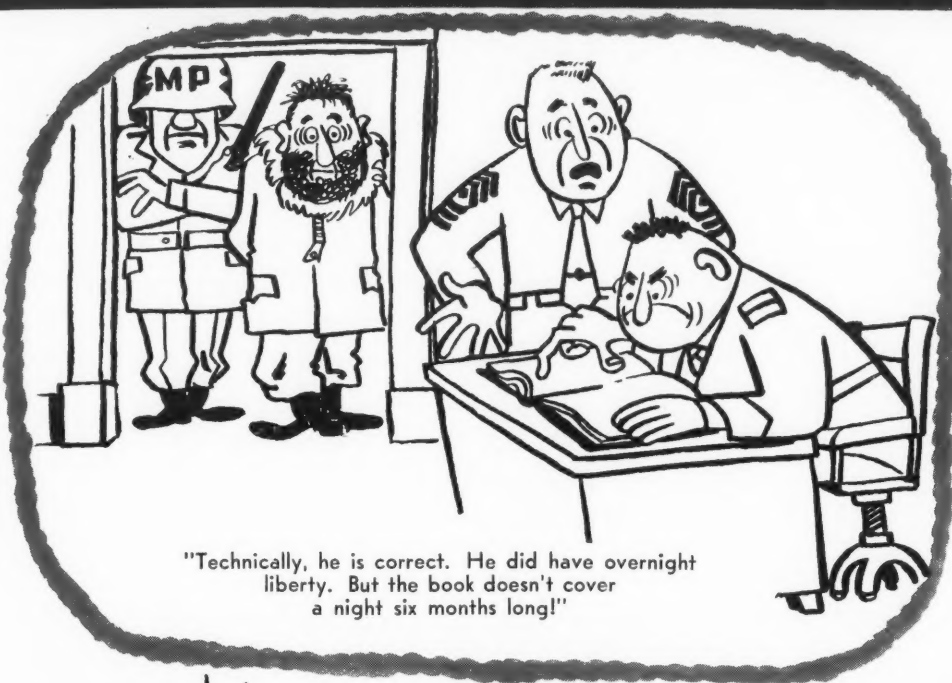
By  
Bob Flieschauer



"Yes Sir! I agree, mascots are a big morale factor. But what's wrong with soft, snuggly, little puppies?"



"It certainly is fierce looking, Ooka. Whatever inspired you?"



"Technically, he is correct. He did have overnight liberty. But the book doesn't cover a night six months long!"



"Haloooooo!"



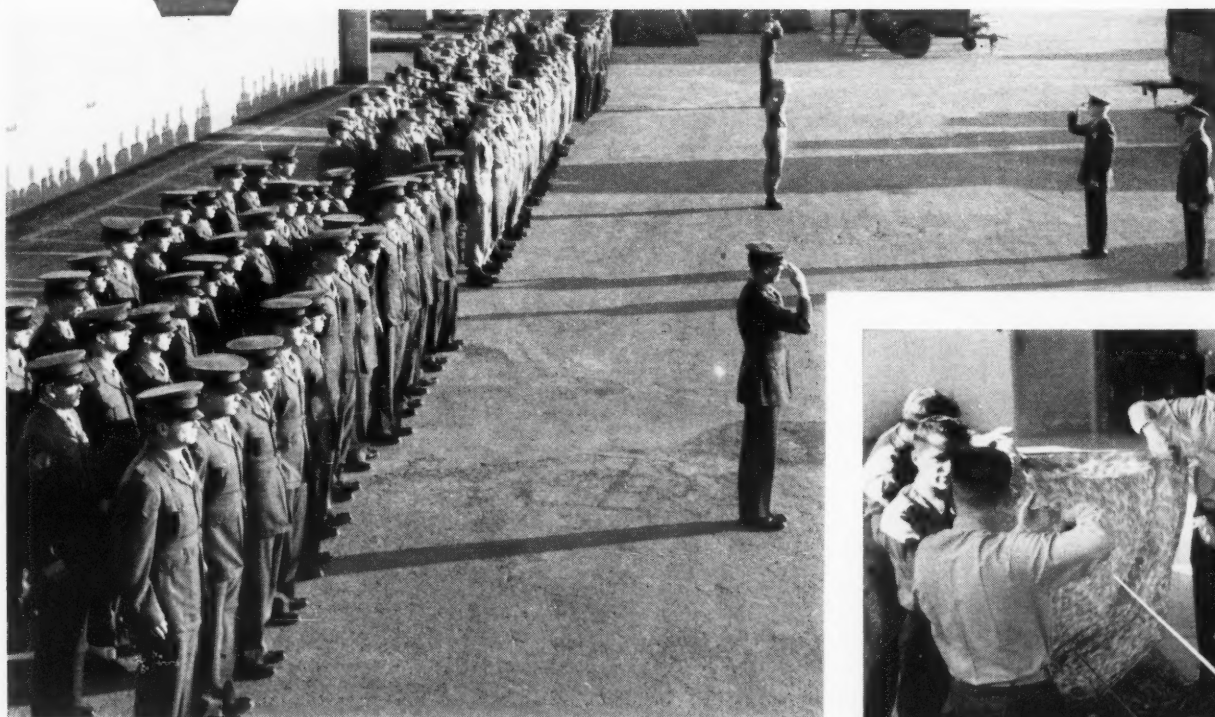
"Haloooooo!"



"Oh, Oh! They're off on bivouac again. Looks like we're in for another busy weekend!"

# SAN JOSE

California's 1st Air Delivery Platoon is the  
Corps' only source of Reserve manpower for  
the vitally important Occupational Field 8100



A company formation began the day-long drill period. The unit has a headquarters section and three air delivery platoons

ACpl George J. Vieira (R) supervised a group of neophyte air deliverymen as they prepared to pack a 64-foot 'chute





# RESERVISTS

by AMSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Charles B. Tyler

**T**HE RESERVISTS of the 1st Air Delivery Company, San Jose, Calif., belong to a unique organization, the only one of its kind in the huge Marine Corps Reserve structure. They are also the sole Reserve manpower source for the 7100 (air delivery) field.

San Jose is situated in the Santa Clara Valley, often called the "Valley of Heart's Delight." It's 50 miles south of California's Golden Gate, and famous for its beautiful orchards and rich agricultural production.

This valley is framed on the west by the Santa Cruz Mountains and on the east by mountains and rolling foothills. It's rich in romantic history of the

Spanish Dons and early American pioneers.

Founded as "Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe" under the authority of King Charles III of Spain, San Jose was the first civil settlement in California. Delegates to the state's first convention in 1849 chose San Jose as the first capital, and less than a year later, "Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe" became the City of San Jose. The first American flag was raised above the town hall on July 14, 1846.

The 20th Century urbanized San Jose is a tidy, bustling metropolis of well over 270,000 people, a far cry from the sleepy Spanish settlement of bygone days. Because of its location, San Jose is a market and shipping center. More than 40 canneries and 30 dried fruit packing plants are located here.

Other industries read like a stock broker's list of "blue chip" industrial leaders. They include Ford Motor Company, General Electric Atomic Products Division, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation Missile System Division, International Paper Company, West-



These Marines are not trapped in an elevator shaft. They are hanging a 'chute to dry in a loft

inghouse, Monsanto Chemical Corporation, Beechnut Life Savers, Inc., Permanente Cement Company, Falstaff Brewing Corporation, Philco Corporation, and many others.

The San Jose Marine Reservists and an I-I staff share ground space at the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve

**TURN PAGE**



Ripped or torn parachutes and deployment bags are repaired by huge sewing machines. A little needle and thread know-how comes in handy

## SAN JOSE RESERVISTS (cont.)

Training Center. They have two modern buildings. A second Marine Corps Reserve unit is a next door neighbor. It's the 5th, 75-mm. AAA Battery, commanded by Captain Raymond B. McGill, USMCR.

The 1st Air Delivery Company is made up of a headquarters section and three air delivery platoons. Strength is eight officers and 199 enlisted men, the unit also has 23 men undergoing six months active duty training. A 12th MCRRD quota has limited recruit enlistments to one or two per month since October, 1958. Director of the 12th District is Colonel W. E. Barnes.

San Jose Marine Reservists meet every Wednesday from 1930 to 2130 and an all-day Sunday session once a month. The latter is a drill period beginning at 0800 and ending at 1600. An air delivery drop is scheduled every Sunday, provided the weather is right and aircraft are available.

Their mission is the training of men in air delivery work. "This consists basically of air delivery drops of equipment and supplies," AMSgt Harry W. Pinto, Company First Sergeant, said.

CWO Pervie O. Riddle, Assistant I-I, added "The employment of an air delivery unit is a normal supply or re-supply function. It is not used solely for emergency."

Major William E. Larson, Jr., who was a leading pole vaulter on the West Coast in 1949-50, and presently a science-math teacher at San Mateo High School, commands this complex organization. He is the unit's fourth

commander and he assumed his duties in April, 1958.

During his school years at Stanford University, he was a promising Olympic hopeful in the pole vault and high hurdle events. He tried out for the 1948 team, and placed fourth. His highest recorded jump is 14'4".

Maj Larson is "office assisted" by Captain George H. Buck, exec; First Lieutenant David L. Barry, personnel officer; and AMSgt Pinto. Pinto, who recalls Japanese prison camps following his capture at Bataan, is the senior enlisted man in the company. He joined the Marine Corps in May, 1933, and today, has a total of 23 years active and Marine Corps Reserve service.

In addition to the normal staffs in headquarters (S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4) the company has organic supply, equipment maintenance and communication responsibilities. Included is a three-man Navy section skippered by Lieutenant Frederick H. Rodenbaugh. The hospitalmen include HMC Burrl D. Benner, HM2 Robert Duncan and HM3 Larry C. Jennings. Doctor Rodenbaugh practices at the San Jose clinic.

Company gunnery sergeant is AMSgt Roy L. Ramberg, who was awarded the Silver Star Medal at Saipan while a member of the Sixth Marines, Second Marine Division. Pinto also wears the Silver Star, plus Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Assisting Pinto with his office chores are ASSgts Floyd V. Rogers and Wayne E. Honeywell. ASgt Jerry Becraft is the company supply sergeant. The three platoon sergeants are AMSgts Glenn F. Legge, Alan Maillard and ASSgt Harold J. Threewit. Besides being platoon sergeants, they also act

as air delivery chiefs. They supervise all chute packing, rigging of equipment, etc. Explained AMSgt Legge, "Everything we do in training is devoted to a safe and efficient drop." AMSgt Maillard is the only Reservist wearing a parachute insignia. He qualified as a jumper in 1953 at Fort Benning, Ga.

The three air delivery platoons are commanded by Captains William G. O'Connor, Jr., Buford L. Toney and First Lieutenant Erland Reuter, Jr. First Lieutenants James Cesano and Floyd F. Marshall are assistant platoon leaders. Each officer has many additional duties ranging from athletic to promotion responsibilities. These platoons have the task of "rigging" a "package" for drop and accompany the aircraft making the "deliveries."

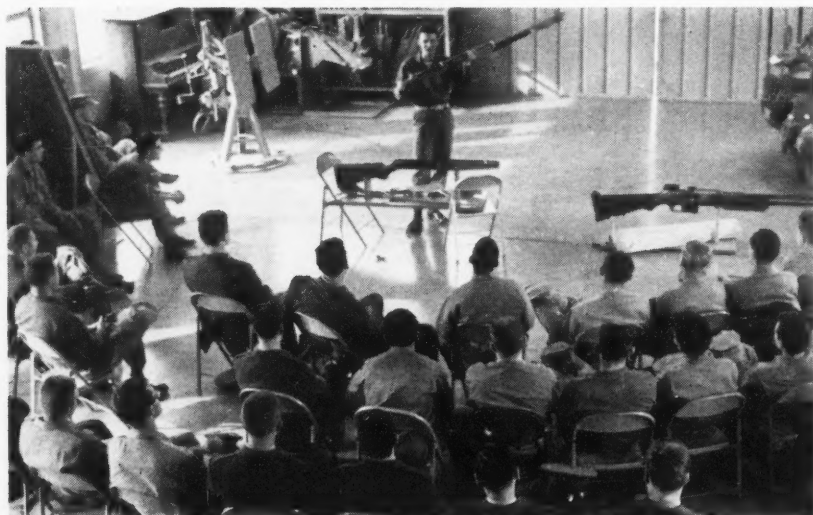
A member of the 2d Platoon is ASSgt Randall M. Victory, Jr., son of Major General Randall M. Victory (Ret.). He's a chemical engineering student at San Jose State and is assigned as an Air Delivery Chief. MajGen Victory's last command was Twentynine Palms, Calif. He retired to the East Coast in January of this year.

The 1st Air Delivery Company was activated on November 10, 1951, the Corps' 176th anniversary, at the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field. First CO was Captain August B. Lindquist, a chemist. The following year, on Armed Forces Day, the unit made its first air drop. In September, 1955 the 1st Air Delivery Company moved to its present location.

An individual instrumental in the present active air delivery program was CWO Archie Ballenger, presently CO of the 1st Aerial Delivery Platoon at Camp Pendleton. He was Assistant I-I from 1955-58. "Up until 1956," Maj Larson said, "air drops were infrequent. He was responsible for getting us most of our equipment, scheduled flights and frequent aerial delivery drops."

"We actually recruited ourselves out of our training site at Moffett," Capt Buck said. The captain was I-I for the unit in 1954-55, and he and the unit's commanding officer, Major Joseph A. Reginato, were key men in bringing the company up to T/O strength. "The Reserve officers and noncommissioned officers, and of course the I-I staff, used every gimmick to recruit new blood," he added. "We contacted every high school and college in the area, mailed literature throughout the Valley and even rang doorbells."

The large paved parking area behind the administration building and nearby Moffett Field provides suitable areas for all types of training employed by the 1st Air Delivery Company. Besides the ad building, the company has an air delivery loft structure. This building is unusual because of its 60-foot



ASgt Leo J. Llynn instructed a class on the care and cleaning of an M-1 rifle. The Reservists share classroom space with a Navy unit



The unit's officers and Staff NCOs assembled for briefing by Major William E. Larson (R). The CO outlined the training to be covered

drying tower, used to dry the huge parachutes necessary in making air delivery drops. The company also shares a number of large classrooms in the nearby Naval Reserve building.

Drill attendance is rated very good at the 1st Air Delivery Company. Normally, it hovers around the 80 per cent mark. However, during fruit packing season, this percentage drops because many Reservists work in the local canneries. The company is made up of men of varied occupations, including attorneys, college students, school teachers, farmers, manufacturing workers, policemen, etc., who don Marine green to increase their Marine efficiency and knowledge.

Approximately 50 per cent of the unit's strength are six-month Reservists; this may account for their excellent drill attendance. About 60 per cent are students under 21 years of age.

"Because a good share of our men have at least six months training behind them," Maj Larson said, "we are able to concentrate more on MOS specialties and related occupational fields."

The Reservists are encouraged to wear uniforms to and from drill. They are issued greens, tropicals, utilities 782 gear and rifles. Drills are attended by Reservists from nearby communities including San Francisco, Mountain View, San Bruno, Sunnyvale, Watsonville, San Mateo, and others. A few, like Maj Larson, make round trips of 85 or more miles to attend drill. Both AMSgts Maillard and Romberg joined

the 1st Air Delivery Company when formed. Both have perfect drill attendance records over the past seven years.

Last Summer, the company was awarded the Commanding General's Trophy for "excellence" at Summer training at Camp Pendleton. Other units who have won this cup were the 2d Ordnance Field Maintenance Company, Rock Island, Ill.; 1st 90-mm.

AAA Gun Battalion, Freemansburg, Pa.; and the 16th Special Infantry Company Duluth, Minn. The 1st Air Delivery Company was the first West Coast Reserve organization to be so honored. They were in competition with about 40 other Reserve units.

Captain Donald L. Anderson, a 13-year Corps veteran, assumed his duties as I-I in July, 1955. He's a career Marine and has had infantry, seagoing and embassy assignments since entering the Corps as an enlisted man. Since his arrival at San Jose, he has received his secondary MOS, that of 7140, an air delivery officer. There are less than 100 officers and men in the Regulars with a 7100 classification.

Others on the I-I staff include CWO Riddle; AMSgt Angel M. Collazo, first sergeant; AGySgt Robert Hayes, ASSgts James F. Brooke, Max R. Brown, William D. Mott, Elton Varnado, ASgts Donald E. Dillon and Ernest C. St. Amant. HMC Edward D. Gasson is the medical assistant.

CWO Riddle has 22 years' service and was instrumental in designing and testing component parts of the equipment used by the 1st Air Delivery Company and the two Regular components, the 1st and 2d Air Delivery Platoons located at Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejeune. He's one of the Corps' original paratroopers and recalls making his first six free-fall jumps from a blimp in 1940. Since, he has recorded 42. ASSgts Brooke and Mott are also qualified jumpers, each having made 38. They are the only air delivery men on the I-I staff.

TURN PAGE



ACpl Frank C. Falzone, Jr., showed members of the 3d Platoon how to properly distribute 6000 pounds of gear on a load-bearing platform



## SAN JOSE RESERVISTS (cont.)

AMSgt Collazo is scheduled to report to MCAS, El Toro in April. He is being replaced by 1stSgt Oscar Madden, Jr., presently a member of the First Marine Division.

The I-I staff members act only as supervisors for the 1st Air Delivery Company. The Reservists conduct their own training, pack chutes and prepare load-bearing platforms for drops. The I-I is brought into play only when technical difficulties are encountered. Also, they make final 'safety checks on all gear and equipment before a drop is made and serve as observers aboard the aircraft during all runs to the "delivery zone."

With respect to weapons, equipment and organization, the 1st Air Delivery Company is closely patterned after standard Marine rifle units. The company's table of equipment, however, consists of peculiar items and component parts for dropping heavy equipment and supplies from cargo-type aircraft. This includes platforms, supply containers and parachutes ranging from the G-11 (100-foot) to the G-12 (64-foot) to smaller types (24- and 28-foot). The lesser diameter chutes can be used on tactical aircraft, dropping equipment and supplies up to 300 pounds at high speed. Aircraft used by the 1st Air Delivery Company have

## The Marine Corps made early use of air transportation in the Nicaragua Campaign and extensively tested air delivery in WW II



*Official USMC Photo*

For high-speed drops, the air deliverymen use an M-2 container. The ball in the foreground acts as a nose cone to lessen wind resistance



AMSgt Roy Ramberg supervised rigging the company jeep for an air drop. The vehicle has been 'chuted seven times without a scratch

included the R4Q, C-119 and C-130.

The 1st Air Delivery Company follows a training schedule as directed by the 12th MCRRD. In addition to drill, general subjects and infantry tactics, the Reservists receive instructional work in parachute packing, rigging of equipment on platforms, the hanging and drying of chutes in the 60-foot loft, the inspection and repair of damaged parachutes and shroud lines, the proper procedures in loading gear aboard an airplane and the fundamentals in the release technique. All are taught how to gather up the parachutes, containers and platforms after use and each has the opportunity to inspect the gear after it lands safely on the ground.

Recruit members usually remain in a general training phase in the 3d Platoon until they have passed necessary tests in Marine Corps subjects and drill. They are taught Marine fundamentals, close order drill, military courtesy, etc. Pvt Robert D. Mann, 17, was the newest man to join. He's a senior at Willow Glen High School in San Jose.



*Official USMC Photo*

At Camp Pendleton, last Summer, the San Jose Reservists dropped jeeps, trucks and 105-mm howitzers from workhorse Flying Boxcars

"The recruits are kept in a beginner's group for about six months before they are transferred to one of the regular operating air delivery platoons," AMSgt Ramberg said.

All Reservists are encouraged to visit the armory during the week to work on MCI courses, to take advantage of a well-stocked recreation room or to check out sporting equipment. Church call is sounded from 1100 to 1200 during Sunday drill periods. For their noon meal, the Reservists are

given a choice to bring a lunch or to eat available "C" rations. Surprisingly, most prefer the rations.

The annual "Toys for Tots" drive is possibly the Reservists' biggest community assist. They are also active with the San Jose Exchange Club, the Blood Bank and have participated in many local fairs and parades.

Aerial transportation and air delivery of supplies was first used by the British in 1916, when they dropped rations to troops at the siege of Kut-el-Amara.

Again, during the campaign on the northwest frontier of India in 1934-37, they used this means to resupply ground troops.

The Marine Corps made early use of air transportation in the Nicaragua Campaign in 1927-28, and during World War II airlift, as a logistical support means, was tested. Its tremendous potential was immediately realized. During the Korean conflict a total of 301,527 tons were airlifted from September, 1950, to September, 1951. An impressive 13,819 tons were dropped via the air delivery method.

The 1st Air Delivery Company is capable of dropping various types of heavy equipment and supplies. This includes a 105-mm. howitzer, trucks up to the 3/4-ton class, fuel, water and ammo up to a 6000-pound load. "Our only restriction is the size of the aircraft used," ASSgt Brooke said.

A drop is scheduled during each Sunday drill period. While one platoon is actually engaged in an air delivery, the others are preparing their equipment for subsequent Sunday drops. This active program broadens the experience of the Reservists in aerial delivery in support of amphibious operations. Careful checks are made to prevent a malfunction (spinning in a load or streamer). One important factor is to ensure that the load is evenly balanced on the platform. Because of the company's unusual mission, transportation is a vital commodity. The Motor Transport section is headed by ASgt Moises Robledo. He's assisted by ACpl Leo M. Holthouse. During drop days, gear is transported to Moffett Field where it is loaded in U. S. Air Force planes. (continued on page 88)




*Official USMC Photo*

An air-delivered vehicle came down too fast and the entire platoon double-timed out to inspect the

damage. However, the G-11 parachutes had landed the heavy load without so much as a dented fender

**Old hands were all but sure that this was not  
the time of year to hunt the dangerous rhino**



**T**HE EERIE morning stillness made me aware that my life-long ambition to enjoy an African big game hunt was becoming a reality. I was on a poor man's safari during the off season. Packed in one hunting car with the bare essentials were ex-Marine corporal and professional white hunter, C. Walter Jones, four Africans, and myself. I was "grubstaking" Walter to a reconnaissance of a new far-flung game area in Western Tanganyika with the prospect of seeing much new country and getting in some shooting in the bargain. Walter works for White Hunters, Ltd., of Nairobi,



# Rhino Hunt

by Dean N. McDowell

Kenya, Africa, and is one of the few qualified American professional hunters in Africa. He has been plying his trade since his release from the Corps to inactive duty in 1952.

He came to Africa via tramp steamer at the time MGM was preparing to film "Mogambo" with Clark Gable and Ava Gardner on location in East Africa. The safari company engaged by MGM was in need of extra hands when Walt appeared fresh from the States. Fortune smiled again when Owen McCollum, one of the top professional hunters in East Africa, took a liking to the young ex-Marine and

helped him get his start.

After a one-year apprenticeship, (you don't get your MOS changed in three months in this game) he was licensed by the government, and embarked on his career. For a few years thereafter he picked up still more hunting know-how from his tutor by working with him as a second hunter.

This morning we were hoping to fill our bag with a bull rhino. Walt Jones had enabled me to get some fine trophies at a time of the year most hunters stay home. (During, and right after, the rainy season when the grass grows high, the game is scattered and

travel is difficult, even impossible in certain areas.) This is a time, too, when many old hands will flatly tell you that it is suicidal to hunt dangerous game because of the high grass.

I had a taste of what they meant after an extremely nasty encounter with an enraged 2000-pound cape buffalo in the thick stuff the previous day. We had finally dropped the old buff with 11 shots—seven from my 375 Magnum and four from Walt's 577 double. This was after the buff had kept coming with blood in his eyes and had charged by us, missing me by a scant few feet as I strategically placed a tree between

**TURN PAGE**



# Rhino Hunt

(cont.)



myself and the great beast.

Today, both of us were hoping that our rhino would be more obliging and stick to open terrain, where shooting conditions would be more to our liking. During the few days Walt and I had been in this remote corner of Western Tanganyika, we had already looked over and passed up eight rhinos which Walt had not considered to be outstanding trophy animals.

All hands had been scanning the terrain from our hilltop vantage point for an hour and our hopes of seeing a good rhino were beginning to fade. If there were any to be seen, Mamu, McCollum's eagle-eyed gun bearer on loan to us for this trip, or Borro, Walt's Walungulu tracker, would surely spot them. The woodcraft and eyesight of some of these native hunters is fantastic. Game standing still some two miles off under a shade tree in the heat of the day could be picked up by these lads with their naked eyes. Borro could tell you the size, sex, probable age, span of horn and many other interesting facts from faint tracks in the grass or on hard ground, not even discernible to more civilized eyes.

In new country, a local tracker who knows the haunts and habits of the game in the area can also be invaluable. We also had one of these in Paulo, a Congo native, who was one of the best Walt had ever had the good fortune to find.

Suddenly Walt said, "There's a good one about a mile and a half off. Looks like a big bull; let's have a go at him." We all piled into the hunting car and started off across country.

The car was just starting up the next hill when Paulo whispered, "Kifaru, Kifaru," (Swahili for rhino). Walt jerked the car to a sudden stop in the tall grass and we quietly eased out. This new rhino was evidently a better

one than the first. He was hidden from view in the tall grass. The tick birds on his back would soon warn him of our presence so we had to move fast. Mamu tested the wind and we took off walking as quietly and quickly as possible. Fortunately, we found an ant hill nearby which offered a fair vantage point and a spot from which to shoot, without actually having to get on top of the old boy.

Even from the ant hill it was hard to pick out a clean shot, although we were only some 30 yards off. I had to make my shots good in this thick stuff or he'd be on top of me like a flash. I couldn't risk a neck shot as he was becoming increasingly nervous and was turning his head from side to side, testing the wind. His ears were switching back and forth like radars in an effort to pick up some tell-tale sound. Rhinos have very bad eyes and rely on their keen smell and hearing, plus their tick bird sentries to warn them of danger. It was now or never.

I decided on a shoulder shot even though the grass obscured my vision somewhat. I gently squeezed off the 375 Magnum and the 300-grain hit solid with a loud whunk! The great beast trotted away broadside to me as I placed another one square in his shoulder. Why didn't he go down? Was this going to a repeat performance from yesterday? Suddenly his weak eyes located me. Quickly he reversed his field and button-hooked in at me. I let him have another one through the chest; this one did the trick and the old boy hit the deck about 20 yards off. He was down but not out, and was still attempting to regain his footing and have a better go at me when I put him away for keeps. This big male had a front horn of some 21 inches and a well formed second horn—a trophy you don't find too often these days. To get this one was strictly so much icing on

the cake.

We'd had our share of hard work, bites from tsetse flies which can cause sleeping sickness and many hours of kidney-jarring travel. It hadn't been easy. We had traveled far (by African standards) since leaving Uganda. To traverse the last 46 miles from the nearest way station to where we set up our base camp had taken us more than five hours. However, in four days' hunting, under less than ideal conditions, we had had fantastic luck—a good trophy impala, topi, waterbuck with 30" horns and an excellent buffalo with a 40" span and finally the rhino. Who could ask for more? I certainly couldn't.

For other nimrods who like their game big, the following information may be useful:

## What is there to hunt?

Probably the greatest hunting left in the world today is in East Africa. Besides many varieties of fine antelope types, there are the Big Five (buffalo, rhino, lion, leopard and elephant) and some of the best bird shooting to be found anywhere—doves, sand grouse, francolin, guinea fowl and waterfowl.

## When to hunt

There are no closed seasons, as such, except in a few minor instances. However, the weather controls the hunting. The regular season extends generally from July through January. From mid-February thru May is the rainy season. Not only do many areas become impassable but the game scatters and the grass grows to great heights, making the finding of game quite difficult.

## Licenses

A general license costs in the neighborhood of \$142.00. Enables one (in Tanganyika, anyway) to bag some 29 different varieties of more common plains game, including Cape Buffalo, one of the Big Five.

## Special licenses

Cost anywhere from \$15—\$280. They have to be procured for lion, leopard, rhino, elephant and various types of big trophy, antelope species, such as Kudu, Sable Antelope, and Sitatungua.

## Bird license

Only \$2.80—your best bargain. Permits all varieties of waterfowl, guinea fowl, doves, bustards, sand grouse, francolin, etc.

## Firearms & Ammunition

Firearms regulations are quite strict. If you are short on time, rent your firearms there (about \$60 per month). If you take your own, allow a day on either end of your trip for making the necessary license arrangements for arms and ammunition. *Forget about bringing in any pistols.* When entering East Africa, you must make a deposit of 20 per cent of the value of

your firearms with customs, returnable when you leave the country.

## Rifles

One medium rifle 30-06, 300, or a 375 magnum (which can also be used for lion, rhino & buffalo); one heavy, cal. 450-475 which is recommended for the big stuff, such as rhino, buffalo or elephant. (You may desire a scope on your rifles.)

## Shotguns

You'll want one for birds. Bring a double barrel or plug your pumps and auto loaders so that they'll hold only two shells; regulations require it.

## Ammunition

Have your white hunter buy it for you ahead of time he'll know the proper amount. This will save you a great deal of extra baggage weight. You'll use soft-nosed ammo on everything except the thick-skinned game, buffalo, rhino and elephant. For those fellows you'll need solids. Numbers 4 and 6 are recommended for birds.

## Clothing & Equipment

a. A couple of sets of utility trousers, khaki shirts, skivvies & socks will suffice. Your USMC boots or

boondockers are fine, plus an old hat or dungaree cap. A jacket comes in handy after sundown. A poncho is a must during the rainy season.

b. Bring a still and a movie camera. A good set of rugged binoculars, 4 to 8 power are needed.

c. Mosquito dope will come in handy in certain areas especially during, and right after, the rainy season.

d. Your hunter will have a first aid kit, malaria drugs and snake bite kit.

## Outfitters

a. Start well in advance to make your bookings.

b. Unless you have connections in East Africa, as I did, a regular well-equipped, month-long safari will cost one client approximately \$2000—two clients \$1200 apiece. Shorter trips can be made for less cost. Remember, this figure does not include the cost of licenses, ammunition, and rented firearms.

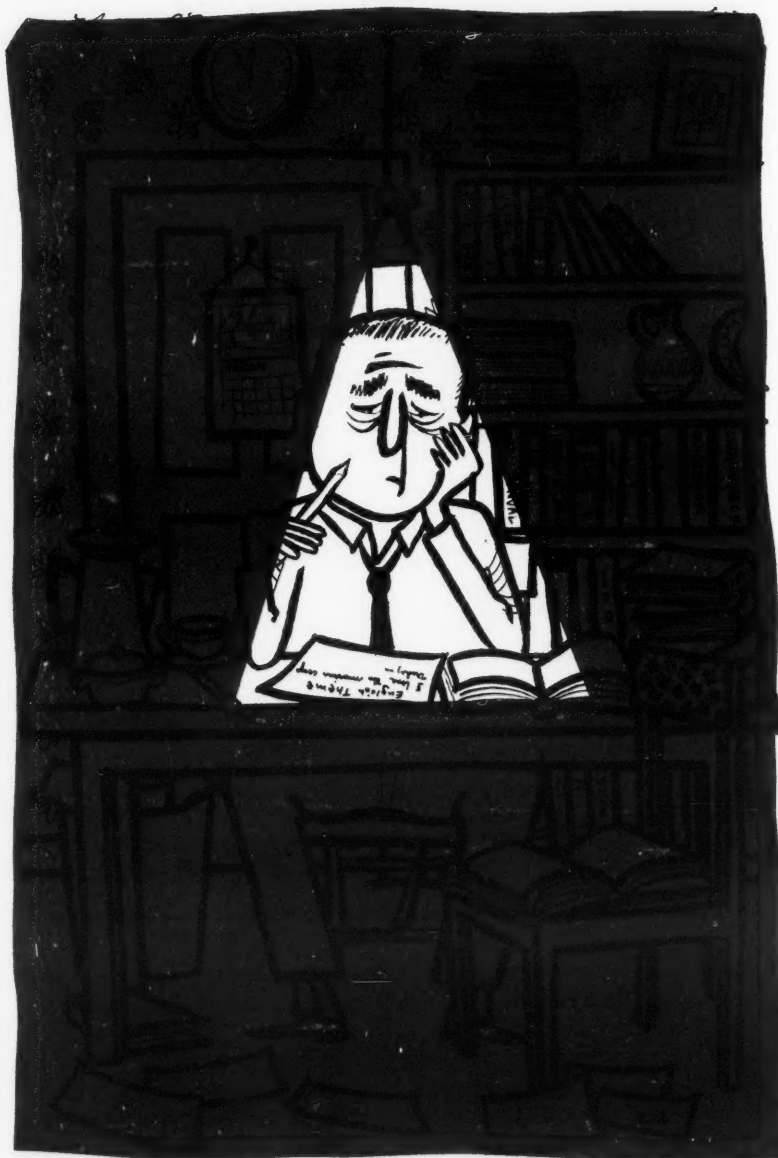
c. Above all, make your arrangements with a well-established safari company. A few of the better known ones are: White Hunters, Ltd, Selby and Holmberg and Kerr and Downey, all in Nairobi, Kenya, Africa.

(continued on page 76)





# SHEEPSKIN RUNDOWN



**E**VER WISH you'd had a part in making one of those objects spinning around the world today—the Vanguards and Explorers? Well, lots of gray matter went into them, and the chiefs who master-minded them no doubt studied a lot—but the Indians who helped those chiefs had to have know-how too.

Machines and equipment seem to be pretty complicated these days—particularly, some of those we have in the service. Electronics, aviation, communications and some of the other MOS fields seem to take a lot of studying and experience. Ever tried to get into one of these areas and discovered that you'd have done better if you had gone to school longer?

But you dropped out of high school before you came into the Marine Corps. At that time you wanted to see the world or to win a war single-handed. Sure, the recruiter told you to come back *after* you'd finished high school. But you didn't like school anyhow; maybe your parents wanted you to have a college education, but your mind's eye told you that you'd attract the opposite sex far easier in Marine Corps blues than in a sweater and slacks in College Algebra II. Perhaps sickness or death in your family forced you to leave school to help support your younger sister and brothers. Let's see, that was three years, six years, or 16 years ago. Now you're married; maybe you have children. You're concerned over their future. You want to give *them* a high school and a college education—the schooling you didn't have. In retrospect you now wonder about the follies, impulsiveness, or tragedies of youth—and why you haven't gone back to school. Whatever those reasons were for leaving school, they are out of date.

You live in the present and should plan for the future. Pop's got it "up here", and you want the Marine Corps to know it and to give you credit for it. You also want security for your

## If you haven't gotten around to earning that high school or college diploma—here's how you can still get a sheepskin

family in the future. When you retire from the Marine Corps, or if you are a Reservist who will go out in a year or so, you need to be prepared for a good civilian occupation. Many large industries and some of the most interesting occupations in the skilled trade areas, demand, at least, a high school graduate. In many cases, this means a "Sheepskin" from a civilian school, in addition to the GED certificate you get while you are in the Marine Corps. In other cases some college education is a strong selling point when you apply for a job.

### High School Diploma

All right, Sergeant, so you didn't get your high school diploma. Well, you CAN, you know.

"Sure," you say, "I'd like one, but HOW?"

Just outwit the Pennsylvania Dutch who say, "We get too soon oldt and too late smardt." Don't jump to conclusions though, for you aren't being offered a "give-away" diploma. But with a little planning and studying you can have one. Get yourself organized.

You will fall into one of two general categories: All the studying you have done and some of the tests you have taken since you left school may make you eligible right now for a diploma. On the other hand, you may need to complete a few high school courses or take some more tests.

Planning is important. The steps which you, Sergeant Jones, and you, Gunny Smith, have to take to get your high school diploma will probably vary somewhat. Essentially, the major ones will be the same. Each of you must remember that you will be measured on your own merit. This is basic. Don't try too hard to size up yourself against someone else who may have had difficulty in getting a diploma—the principal undoubtedly had good reasons for *not* giving it. The following sequence, however, is usually the fastest

and it is very effective.

**STEP ONE**—Visit your Education Officer (commissioned officer or NCO). You have one, you know, wherever you are in the Marine Corps, right down to the battalion level. Now don't get all fired up and go in and try to enroll in some course for the sake of studying. Neither you nor the Education Officer probably knows at this point just what courses you need to take for a high school diploma, if any. However, the Education Officer has some pamphlets which will help get you on the right track. He can tell you, for example, who will grant your diploma when you become eligible—your own high school principal or the Department of Education in the state in which you have legal residence. These pamphlets in the education office also will help you to see generally what to expect and where you stand.

**STEP TWO**—This is the point where you should contact your civilian school officials, if you have not already done so, to determine your status. If you learn from your Education Officer that you should approach your own high school principal, try to talk to the principal personally. If you can't do this, then you should write him a letter. Here's one very important thing to remember, because it may be the determining factor in whether you get your diploma! This should be **YOUR** letter, not the Education Officer's. The principal will want your story from *you*. He will expect you to approach him as a man in the same manner you would approach a bank official if you were trying to get a loan for a new home. The Education Officer will be most willing to give you help with your letter if you need it, though.

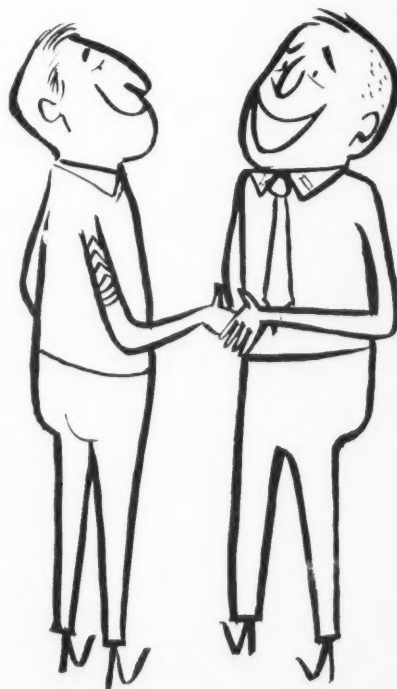
Whichever way you handle this, there are certain things you should do, and certain information you should have at hand or on the tip of your tongue:

You need a diploma and know the

**TURN PAGE**

by Hazel Benn

EDUCATION  
OFFICE



value of one; let him know this.

Let him know that you are willing to put forth an effort to qualify for one.

Be a salesman, and you have the most important thing in the world to sell—YOU—but don't DEMAND anything.

Know what high school courses you have completed since you left school, if you have gone to another school or have taken USAFI courses or tests. Tell him that the other school or USAFI, Madison, Wis., will send him transcripts or an official record of your grades.

Know what formalized training you have completed in the service.

If you are not eligible for a diploma, ask him to outline a course of study for you with specific information on just what courses you need to take.

You may think it peculiar that your principal would be interested in your service training; even boot camp training. You've taken training for granted as a "must" for your Marine Corps career. The need for it is obvious. If you ever have to fight another war you want to know how to fight and how to win. This, to you, has been a sound investment. It has valuable by-products, though, if you take advantage of them. One important by-product is that much of your training is worth academic credit which your principal may give you because he considers it the equivalent of certain courses you would have taken in high school. In fact, he's more liable to give you credit for your training than he would for correspondence work. Your Commanding Officer will make up a "service school transcript" for you and send it to him. Yes, Sir, if your training fits into your high school program, you may be excused from one or more high school courses required for graduation.

**STEP THREE**—This step won't be necessary if you are qualified for a diploma. However, if you need to enroll in a course, this is where your Education Officer can help again. He knows what courses are being offered and will help you enroll. These will include classes for which the Marine Corps will pay part of the tuition, if there is a cost. They also include USAFI courses and high school courses offered by colleges and universities which contract yearly with USAFI. Simple, isn't it?

#### College Education

Perhaps you've wished many times you, too, could go to college—for the first time or perhaps again, if you "busted out" before. Well, you can, for at most any base or air station in

the Marine Corps you can take night courses offered by local colleges or universities, either on base or on campus.

Such a project will take more time and effort than you spent on high school courses. You probably went only to one or two high schools. If you are just starting college, you may attend many before you get a degree. A bachelor's degree requires 40 courses for 120 semester hours. Sounds endless, maybe? It needn't be. Just use a little bit of strategy and tactics. The secret is: keep in mind that a four-year degree is your goal, but work on it step by step; plan carefully so that you always step forward.

First, your Education Officer has information on where colleges and universities are located and general information on what they offer. This information will help you select your school.

Second, you will want to write to them for a catalog and get details on requirements. As soon as possible, you should get long range-plans firmed up; you usually start your plans with the Director of Admissions, or Registrar, whichever he is called. He'll refer you to other staff members as your plans progress. You should remember your problem here is the same as the Marine trying to get a high school diploma—have available for the Dean records for all your education and service training. This will help you find out where you stand. For example, if the university gives credit for college GED tests, you may get 24 semester hours of advance credit and be almost through the first year in no time at all. Of course, not all schools give credit for GED tests, but they might give you credit for your Marine training.

Third, find out what courses you may take at other colleges and universities for which you may get credit while you are a Marine. Don't enroll in a course for which you want credit without your own school's approval; otherwise you may find yourself repeating courses later. Also, be sure that you know the maximum number of correspondence courses you may take for credit. There's usually a limit of 12 to 15 hours.

Fourth, ask your school to give you a four-year course of study. This is a list of the courses you need to complete for graduation. This list will help you, your college counselors, and your education officers later every time you enroll.

Pitfalls which you may guard against might include:

**ADVICE**—Your university counselor





not the Education Officer, is the one best qualified to give you details on what you should take. Only the counselor can positively assure you whether a course is approved for your particular program.

**COURSES**—If you have a choice, start out with the one you think will be easiest for you to help you get into the swing of campus work.

**WORKLOAD**—Start easy. This work is different from high school courses. When you have tested your ability for college work, you may find that two courses are a satisfactory workload. Think of the wife and kids though, before you take more than two—you're an important part of their household. They need some of your time—give it to them.

**STUDY**—Try to have set hours for your homework. You'll find studying will be easier for you.

**RECORDS**—Keep your own school up to date on grades each time you change schools—AND—make certain that the Marine Corps has a record of every course you complete whether or not Government funds help pay for the course.

**DETERMINATION**—Set your goal on the basis of completing each year—freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior. Each of these you can reach—one at a time; otherwise you'll get depressed and lose patience. After the first year you are eligible for certain service programs. After two years, you may get an Association of Arts degree. After the third year, you have only one to go. Where there's a will there's a sheepskin.

### Those Behind You

You have lots of folks behind you—pushing and guiding. Your wife, for example, and the kids want their old man to be in there pitching. They want to be even prouder of you than ever. Others are interested, too. Your Commanding Officer is actively interested in the Marine who will spend a little extra effort to advance himself; he knows this will help you on your job and will help the Marine Corps. Then there's your high school principal; he's a little grayer now but he's mellowed with time. With a wee bit of salesmanship, he'll take a new look at you and size you up; and 99 times of 100, he'll be pleased to work with you to set up a course of study for you. If you are already through high school

and want to start college, never forget that the seemingly surly Dean of Admissions or Registrar, or the perhaps distant Dean of the School of Business Administration, are also human beings. So long as you don't demand, they'll listen and help. The one guy you can't forget is your Uncle Sam—he picks up part of the tab for your off-duty schooling because he knows that you'll be a better Marine and citizen because of it. In fact, your Uncle and the Marine Corps have thought a lot about this education business. Way back in 1920, Lieutenant Colonel Harlee, who was the Commanding Officer of the Vocational and Educational Schools at Marine Barracks, Quantico, wrote, "The schools (including the embryo MCI) are intended not merely to develop men for usefulness in the military service but to develop men for citizenship and usefulness to themselves and their families, and for the economic development of your country."

And this philosophy still holds true in our present age. It was so aptly expressed by AMSgt Raymond Lynch, USMC, who told his graduating class of the Northwest Adult High School of San Diego, "After all these years, why did I return to school? There are many reasons. There was the ever-present encouragement from my wife (sometimes referred to as 'nagging'). There were the taunts of my children—'Daddy, you'd better hurry up or we'll catch up to you.' And lastly, but certainly not the least of the reasons: My own personal pride and personal desire to get more education; to better prepare myself for the future; to be a better Marine; to be better qualified to train the men who come under my influence and supervision in the Marine Corps.

"Here, in essence, is what the adult education program means to me. It has helped my domestic morale; it has enabled me to match and to press my daughters and sons in their educational progress. It has removed an old thorn from my flesh—the thorn of feeling inadequate without a high school diploma! It has, I firmly believe, equipped me to become a more effective Marine, as well as a better husband and father.

"Instead of looking back with the feeling of defeat to the day I quit school, I shall now be able to look back on this day of triumph—a day when MY high school diploma was placed in MY hands. I shall do that with pride and with deep gratitude toward the teachers and administrators of the San Diego school system, as well as to the Marine Corps—for they have made this day possible."

**END**



# Citations



The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL to

**STAFF SERGEANT DONALD L. WILEY**  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following  
CITATION:

"For heroic conduct as an assistant instructor during a period of live grenade firing, while serving with the Second Infantry Training Regiment, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, on 20 December 1957. When a live grenade accidentally slipped from the hand of a trainee who was about to hurl the missile from one of the instruction pits, Staff Sergeant Wiley, unable to retrieve the grenade immediately, picked up and literally threw the trainee over a revetment into the safety of the adjoining pit. Realizing he had no time to throw the missile into the impact area, he quickly kicked it into a corner of the pit he was occupying and dived over the revetment to the next pit an instant before the grenade exploded. Moments later, Staff Sergeant Wiley discovered another live, sputtering grenade under one of the instructors. Again he gave the alarm, swept the instructor and trainee to one side, grasped the grenade and hurled it well into the impact area where it exploded harmlessly. By his prompt and courageous actions in an emergency, Staff Sergeant Wiley undoubtedly prevented serious injury or possible death to one or more of his comrades. His actions throughout were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the LEGION OF MERIT to

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE A. GILLILLAND**  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following  
CITATION:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as Commanding Officer of the Second Battalion, First Marines, First Marine Division (Reinforced), during operations against enemy aggressor forces in Korea, from 9 February to 15 June 1953. Assuming command of the battalion during an extremely critical period, with only a brief time to become oriented, Lieutenant Colonel Gilliland was obliged to overcome the difficulty of simultaneously honoring the neutrality of a peace zone and safety corridor while carrying on aggressive operations against the enemy. Through his resourcefulness and excellent knowledge of the tactical situation at all times, he skillfully maintained constant pressure on the enemy by adept use of patrols and supporting fires. Frequently exposing himself to hostile observation and fire in order to acquaint himself fully concerning the enemy situation, he carried out continuous personal reconnaissances of his sector of responsibility. A highly capable, inspiring, and forceful leader, he combined initiative, perseverance and selfless devotion to duty to bring his battalion to the peak of combat efficiency. Lieutenant Colonel Gilliland's exemplary conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in commending

**MASTER SERGEANT JESSE BLANTON**  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following  
CITATION:

"For heroic conduct on the evening of 29 April, 1958, while attached to the Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Florida, Master Sergeant Blanton, preparing to retire for the evening, heard an automobile crash on the other side of the street from his residence. Clad only in his shorts, he immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident and seeing an overturned car in the canal,

Master Sergeant Blanton, without further hesitation and in complete disregard for his own safety and the dangers involved, plunged into the shallow, polluted and rubble-infested waters and effected the rescue of the two men from the automobile. His prompt and courageous actions were instrumental in saving their lives and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

**The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in commending**

**MAJOR VICTOR E. WADE  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

**for service as set forth in the following  
CITATION:**

"For heroism in rescuing a man from drowning in the Tensaw River, near Mobile, Alabama, on 29 August, 1957. While out with a fishing party, Major Wade, upon hearing cries for help and seeing two men struggling in the water, quickly began removing part of his clothing and, when near enough, jumped into the water to go to their aid. By this time one man had disappeared from sight; however, Major Wade reached the other and . . . was able to slip a rope around him so that he could be towed to the fishing boat. The alertness of Major Wade . . . and his prompt and unselfish action in behalf of another were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

**Letter of Commendation to**

**MASTER SERGEANT FREDERICK B. BOWER  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

It has been brought to my attention that you have performed an act of heroism in the line of your profession that I consider to be above and beyond the call of normal duty requirements. In order that your actions will be officially noted and appreciated, I desire to set forth the following facts in this letter commending you:

On 13 November, 1957, while stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico, Virginia, you demonstrated outstanding presence of mind and courage when you completely disregarded your own personal safety following a take-off crash of an AD-6 type aircraft which terminated in the cold waters of the Potomac River. The aircraft was carrying two external smoke tanks, one of which exploded on land; the other was torn loose upon impact with the water and was smoking in about four feet of water.

Upon arrival at the scene of the accident, realizing the great danger involved to the crash crew and other nearby squadron personnel who had entered the water, you immediately entered the water and with complete disregard for your own personal safety, made your way to the still smoking tank, and completely immersing yourself in the cold water, dearmed the tank.

By this action you prevented possible serious burns and other injuries to members of the crash crew and nearby personnel thereby enabling the entire salvage operation to be conducted without casualties.

I consider your outstanding presence of mind, judgment, skillful action, and devotion to duty in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service and I therefore take great pleasure in commending you for these actions.

**M. B. Twining**

**The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the SILVER STAR MEDAL to**

**FIRST SERGEANT JOHN C. ZIM  
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**

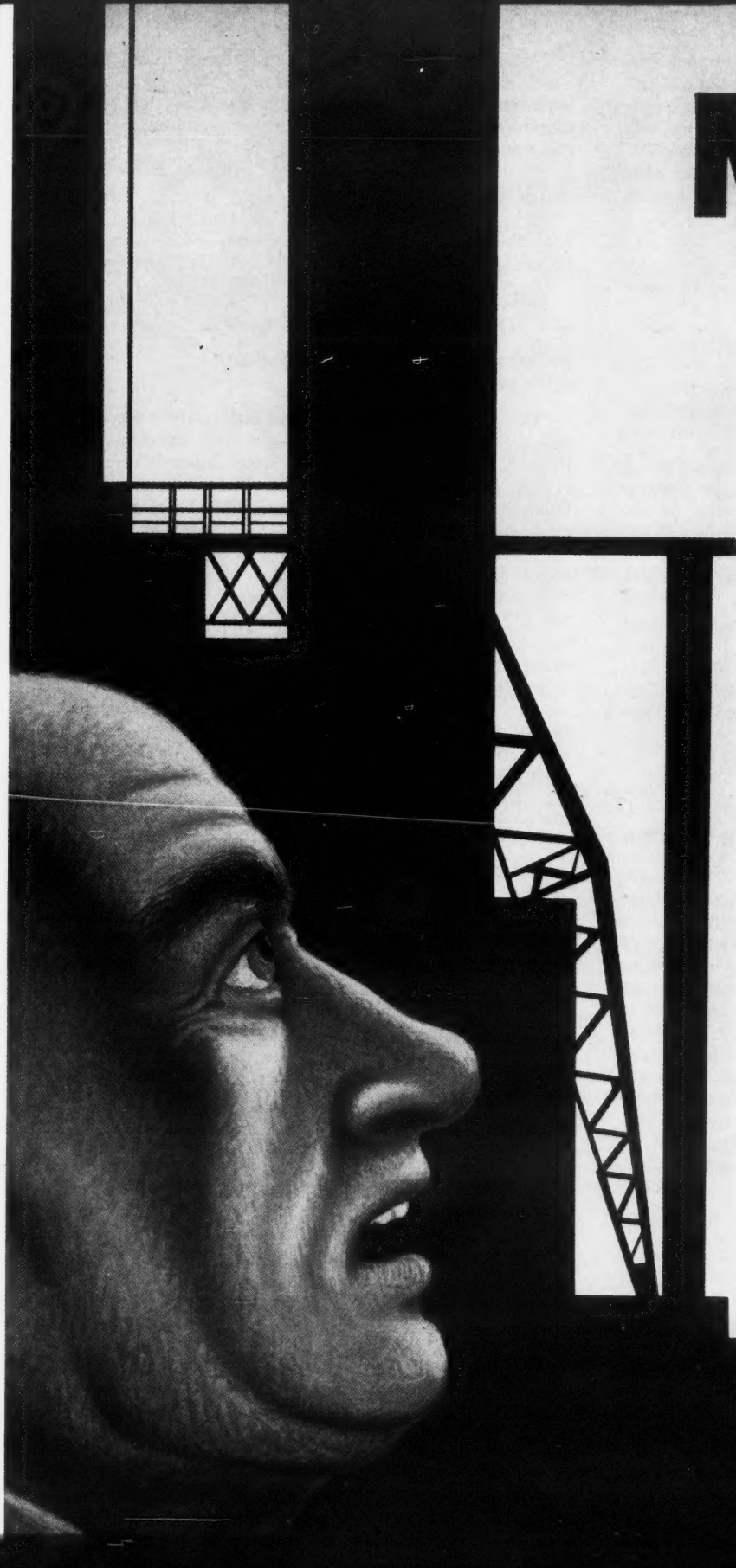
**for service as set forth in the following  
CITATION:**

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with Company B, First Separate Engineer Battalion, First Marine Division, Third Amphibious Corps, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima, Ryukyu Islands, on 4 June 1945. Assigned the mission of checking casualties in his demolition platoon during the attack on the city of Naha, First Sergeant Zim came upon an amphibian tractor which was under heavy enemy mortar fire. When the tractor sustained a direct hit in the engine compartment and caught fire, he ran to the disabled vehicle, despite the continuing mortar fire, and quickly extinguished the blaze. With the driver and radio operator both unconscious and bleeding from wounds suffered when mortar fragments penetrated the cab of the tractor, First Sergeant Zim quickly removed the men from the cab and carried them to a safe area. He then rushed them to the forward aid station, remaining with them until they were treated and evacuated. By his courage and prompt actions in the face of enemy fire, First Sergeant Zim upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

**END**







# MOONS

by William Austin and  
James Fraser

**H**E STOPPED in front of the door and squared his shoulders. With a sigh, he hesitated a moment, then entered the room. It was filled with men, some in uniform, but the majority in civilian clothes. A major noticed his entrance and lifted his eyebrows in question. Colonel Drake nodded.

"Gentlemen," the major held up his hands to quiet the group, "this is Colonel Drake. Any questions that do not violate security, he will answer. Don't expect too much now."

The men turned to the colonel, "Before you ask any questions, I would rather just tell you what I can," he said. "For right now, there is very little I can divulge. In a day or two, we'll have an authorized press conference, and you'll be told the entire story, but for now, this briefing will have to do."

"The countdown on the new missile has begun. This is virtually the climax of the entire Army program." Col Drake noticed the frown on an Air Force lieutenant colonel's face. "Let me amend that; this is the climax of the combined effort of the Army and the Air Force. This is the realization of all the Sunday supplement stories of the past few years. That missile on the pad out there is the culmination of our efforts."

One of the newsmen interrupted, "Is this an Army project with Air Force assistance, or a full cooperation between the services?"

"This is complete cooperation. The scope of this was so huge, we felt we could only do it together. If a single branch of the service had undertaken this project, it would not be even near

**R**

# SHOT

completion at this time. This, gentlemen, he gestured toward the outside, is our first Earth-to-Moon rocket." He quickly turned toward the door, "No more questions. A booth has been reserved for you. It's zero minus twenty-three hours and thirty minutes."

"Colonel." It was one of the more important journalists. "One question please. How soon will we know if the shot is successful?"

"As soon as we do. The nose cone has an impact igniting device. The payload is magnesium and the flare will be visible to the naked eye."

"Wow," someone hollered, "that's the most wonderful news we could hear. If we succeed on this one, no enemy will ever think of starting trouble." There were ripples of excited conversation among the small groups of men. Then one of the newspapermen, a man in his late sixties who was considered the dean of journalists, stood up.

"I think that before we go out to the launching site, we should take a minute here to express our thanks to the colonel and to all of his men for the effort they have extended in keeping our country the fortress of freedom. Unlike some of the great battles in our country's past that maintained our freedom, the success of this project we are about to witness, could insure the freedom of the world for all time. I know you all join me in wishing the colonel and his men the best of luck."

There were rousing cheers and the colonel's face reddened slightly, but you knew he appreciated the response. Then, with him leading the way, they started for the launching pad. They sat in observation booths about 50 yards

away, studying the slim, jutting rocket, clothed in steel scaffolding, gleaming under the powerful searchlights.

The colonel leaned back in his chair, lit a cigarette and inhaled deeply. There it was, he thought, his whole career resting on this mechanical beauty's performance. Instinctively, his hand moved to his epaulet, and touched the silver eagle there. Almost simultaneously with that flare bursting on the moon, would come his star.

Suddenly, a civilian technician rushed into the room. "Colonel! Colonel! Something crazy is going on." The man dashed from the room, followed by the colonel and the newsmen.

"It's the moon," someone shouted. "Something's flashing on the moon."

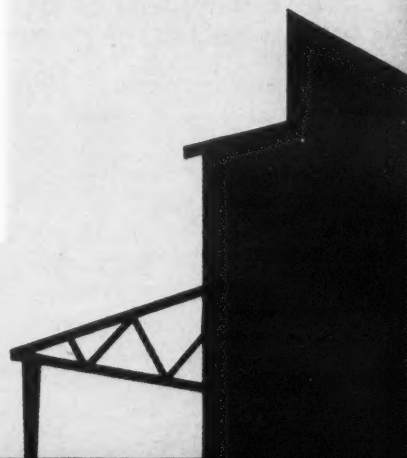
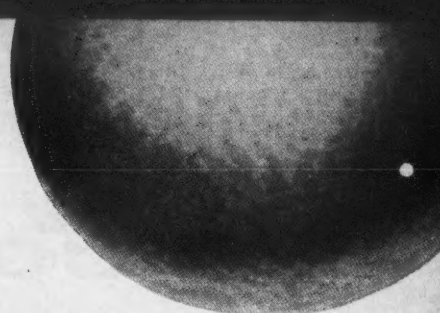
There, visible to the naked eye, was a tiny dot on the right side of the moon, blinking steadily. You could see in the face of every man in the group what each was thinking. Another country had succeeded. Soon they would have control of the space platform and that would be the end of freedom. The colonel stood downcast, his shoulders slumped and his mouth set in a hard line. The promotion was gone now; he had failed. Men glared at each other sullenly, thinking of how soon the enemy would push their advantage. Suddenly, one of the men motioned toward the moon. "Look at that light. It's Morse code!"

The colonel snapped his eyes to the sky. "Oh, no," he whispered horrified, "not them." He decoded softly the message of the blinking light:

... ..

(Please turn to Page 94)

**The colonel was disheartened when he read the coded message that blinked steadily from the moon**





# IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would take steps to see that Marines in the process of reenlisting were given preferential treatment in small things which make up the "Shipping over" day. I would see that they did not have to wait in line for physicals and be subjected to the usual advice that reenlistment is a terrible thing to contemplate. I would direct that all Commanding Officers or Senior Marine Officers present insure that Marines who were reenlisting were not subjected to waits at the pay office or while any other administrative work was being accomplished. I would also see that, if married, the Marine's wife was present when he was sworn in, or that a certificate was sent to his next of kin signifying the fact that he had chosen to remain a Marine.

In other words, I would see that the men receive these small favors in an effort to boost the morale and esprit de corps of the men who remain as Marines.

Capt. T. J. Deen, Jr.  
050061



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I believe I would start right from the beginning, that is with Recruit Training.

The first step would be to combine what is now the Recruit Training Command with the Infantry Training Regiments. On the West Coast, it would probably be necessary to move the entire operation to Camp Pendleton. (That poses the question as to what would become of what is now MCRD. Easy enough, since there are already a number of service schools located there, why not convert it into a West Coast MCS, such as Quantico?) On the East Coast, Parris Island would probably be able to supply adequate facilities.

The processing period and the Recruit Training Syllabus would be the same with the exception of the billeting. I would billet all the recruits in a permanent type barracks (Squad-bays give the DI closer supervision of his platoon.) and would give each recruit not only the locker box that he now is issued, but also a wall locker such as he will be using during his career in the Corps.

Upon completion of the ten and a half weeks which now constitute Boot Camp, I would grant the prospective Marines a limited amount of liberty, but they would still be under the supervision and strict discipline of the DIs that they have learned to admire and respect during the previous 11 weeks.

Admittedly it would be more work for the DI and he would have to be well versed in many more phases of Marine Corps Training, and due to the added four weeks, it would probably require more DIs, but I firmly

believe that the caliber of men who finally do graduate as Marines would make the change more than worthwhile.

It is an acknowledged fact that the average recruit upon graduating from Boot Camp is a highly motivated individual and is usually well disciplined; but, for some reason, by the time this same individual reaches a regular Marine Corps establishment he is sadly lacking in motivation or is what we call "salty." I firmly believe that the change outlined above would not only alleviate that problem but would in the long run give us a Corps of highly trained, well disciplined professionals.

ASSgt Robert J. Coulter  
1363956

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would immediately modify paragraph 22101 Marine Corps Manual and Marine Corps Order 1000.1A and eliminate the use of Special Orders as a means of effecting promotions and reductions and changing or voiding of an MOS.

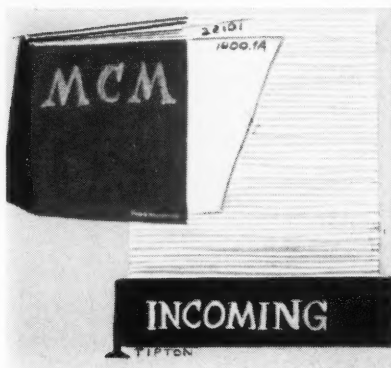
Adequate authority exists for promoting and reducing personnel and likewise for making MOS changes. The unit diary and the service record book provide sufficient means for making a permanent record of such a change in the status of the individual. Therefore, we do not need to utilize the Special Order as an authority or a document of record, since other adequate means of doing this already exist.

If we eliminate this administrative procedure from the realm of the Special Order by reason of its being duplicated by other administrative endeavor we are taking a step in the



proper direction for the Marine Corps both administratively and financially as such action will result in the following: (a) reduce the load of the already overburdened administrator and (b) result in a considerable saving in man hours, mimeograph paper, and other stationery supplies, and such a saving can be channeled into some other facet of the Corps where it is apt to more readily improve our combat readiness.

AMSgt Charles N. Gibbs  
387237



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would establish a program under the direction of the G-3 Section, Headquarters Marine Corps, whereby outstanding noncommissioned officers would be afforded the opportunity of attending the Officers' Basic Course at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, on a Temporary Additional Duty basis.

Qualifications and quotas for each major command would be established by the Chief of Staff, G-3, Headquarters Marine Corps.

It is my belief that a program of this type would not only further enhance the position of the NCO who attended this course but would provide that NCO a better understanding of the commissioned officer's position in a Marine unit.

Secondly, the career Marine frequently finds himself in a period that might be termed a "discipline lapse" in which some of the basic concepts of discipline, through no fault of his own, have become dim. Here, the Basic Course would serve as a "refresher." It would make him more aware of his position as a leader. It would make him a BETTER leader and it would enable him to further instill the concept of leadership in his subordinates.

Further, upon successful completion of the course, the Marine should be awarded a meritorious mast by the commanding officer of his parent organization at the battalion level in order that other Marines could be made aware of his accomplishment. This perhaps might serve as a further incentive for other Marines to attempt to qualify for the opportunity offered.

ASgt G. S. Christopoulos  
1340690

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make certain revisions, within the Marine Corps, concerning the use of first class air transportation where Government Air is not available.

I would limit first class air to cases of actual necessity and substitute coach class air in other circumstances. The reason for this is, of course, money. The difference in cost of a one-way trip cross country is fifty dollars. (Twice that round trip.) In most cases, the only benefit received on a first class trip is a certain degree of luxury. This luxury might consist of a less crowded aircraft, food service aloft, or a non-stop flight. Often the additional expense involved cannot be justified with the word luxury.

In determining who is or who is not to use first class, I would consider such factors as special assignments, necessity for early arrival, or number of dependents accompanying the member. In cases involving personnel authorized a delay enroute, I would make air coach mandatory if commercial air was to be used. I believe that a great saving of dollars would result from such a program.

ASSgt Daniel G. Buckley  
1331344

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would amend the present form for reports of fitness in order to assist selection boards in their determination of those best fitted for promotion.

The present fitness report for officers and noncommissioned officers provides for a subjective appraisal of abilities and characteristics. It is also a comparative analysis from the basis of evaluation. However, the form does not indicate a comparative standing among officers of the same rank evaluated by their reporting senior at the same time. For example, a regimental commander reports on four

lieutenant colonels all of whom might receive the same evaluation. Unless all four officers were under consideration for promotion at the same time, the board would have no basis for weighing the evaluations of the reporting senior, only a reputation of being a "hard," "fair," or "easy" marker.

I would amend Section C by including under paragraph 19 a requirement to indicate the number of officers of this grade placed in each category of "General Value to the Service during this reporting period." Until the form, thus amended, could be printed, I would issue a Marine Corps order directing that Section D contain a statement, such as, "I have assigned the mark shown in paragraph 19 to \_\_\_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_ officers of this rank during this period."

LtCol W. F. Frank  
06007

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would stop the shining of combat boots and the starching of utilities.

The rough leather of the combat boots should be brushed frequently and occasionally cleaned with saddle soap. Endless hours of spit-shining merely serve to wear smooth and clog that which is intended to be a rough and porous finish.

In addition to the expense involved, the starch-and-press service renders the utility uniform uncomfortably hot and stiff, bleaches it out more quickly, and shortens its life.

Most damaging, however, is the understandable reluctance to walk through mud or crawl across the skyline in a two-hour shine and a forty-cent starch job.

Capt Thomas E. Donnelly  
055877  
END



# FROM OUR READERS

## Promotions

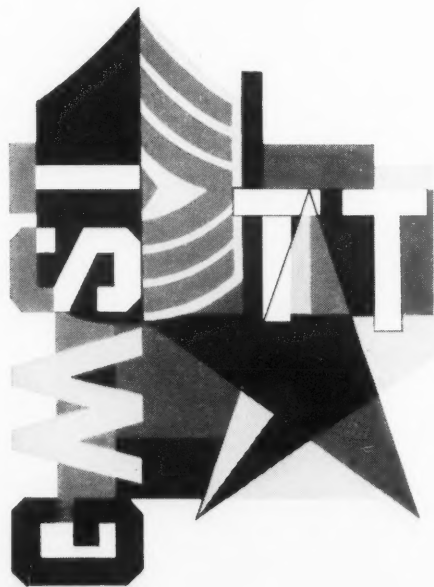
by SgtMaj James R. Emory

**T**HE ENLISTED promotion system is designed to fill vacancies in the rank and occupational field structure of the Marine Corps with the best qualified noncommissioned officers available and to insure that all Marines receive equal promotional opportunities. The number of Marines authorized in each grade is necessarily limited, since these numbers must be based on the overall strength of the Marine Corps as authorized under current budgetary limitations. While promotions up to and including the grade of Sgt (E-5) stem from a Marine's performance during his current enlistment, the entire military record of a candidate is considered in making

selections for promotion to the grades of SSgt (E-6) through SgtMaj/MGySgt (E-9). Eligible candidates within each grade and military occupational specialty compete with each other for promotion on the basis of their *overall military records*. Seniority in grade and total years of service in the Marine Corps are but two of the many factors considered by the board in making its determinations.

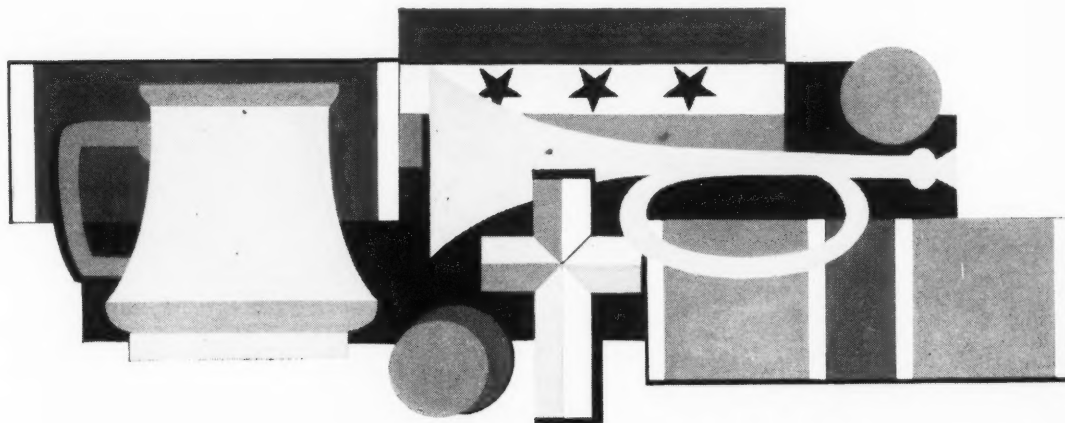
Promotion to the grades of SSgt (E-6) through MGySgt/SgtMaj (E-9) finds the competition for the existing vacancies very keen. Each eligible Sgt (E-5) and SSgt (E-6) who has proved his technical qualifications at the next higher level, by passing the appropriate GMST and TT, is eligible to compete for promotion in that he is eligible to be among those considered by the promotion board.

A noncommissioned officer promotion board at Headquarters Marine Corps selects, within the numbers authorized, those candidates whose records, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the board, indicate them to be the best qualified to assume the duties and responsibilities of the next higher grade. Board members are field grade officers who represent the various occupational fields. They are charged with the responsibility of recommending for promotion only those Marines found to be the best qualified for the duties and responsibilities of the next higher grade in their assigned occupational fields, and in numbers not to exceed the quotas given them. The basis of selection is the careful review of the overall military personnel file of each candidate and thoughtful deliberation by all members of the board as to the merits of all other candidates competing for promotion under the same allocation. Each board must establish its own criteria for accomplishing its mission. The only stipulations given to the board are (1) all candidates must receive equitable consideration (2) the majority of the board must agree on each selection and each nonselection and (3) quotas given the board must not be exceeded.



Some of the factors considered by the boards are: seniority, fitness report markings in current and/or previous grades, indebtedness, commendations, disciplinary record, service schools, school standings, personal habits, combat service, age, decorations, etc. Here is one point that cannot be over emphasized: the proceedings of these boards are confidential unto the members of that particular board. They are not required to explain and DO NOT explain—their reasons for recommending one candidate for promotion and not recommending another. A widely held misconception is that selection is based on a lineal list of candidates and that

non-selection works to a Marine's discredit. Nothing could be further from the truth. The board receives the names of all candidates listed by terminal digit of service number within each occupational field and grade, and all Marines receive equal consideration. The information that an enlisted candidate has been considered, but not selected, for promotion by a prior board is irrelevant. As long as a Marine maintains his eligibility for consideration, his name and record continue to be presented to the appropriate promotion board in order that he may receive equitable consideration until such time as he is selected for advancement to the next grade.



## Unto the End

by LtCol Edmund Sears Sayer, USMC (Ret.)

LtCol Sayers first served with the Marines in 1892 as a Naval Apprentice aboard the *USS Minnesota*, 30 years after the ship had survived the historic battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*.

We've fought in many foreign lands,  
Far 'cross the distant seas;  
Where fightin' was no picnic,  
No beer and no pink teas;

We've flopped 'neath bamboo wind-  
breaks  
And bunked in lousy shacks,  
A coconut fer a pillow  
And cooties to scratch our backs.

We've swung in Navy hammocks  
And chawed on Navy beans,  
While coalin' ship and swabbin' down  
In the bloomin' Horse Marines.

We've drunk in every bleedin' pub  
Known through the seven seas,  
From Portsm'th to Manila,  
To the palm-fringed Celebees.

We fought the bloody war in France  
From Verdum to gay Paree;  
A hikin' through the slimy mud  
From Soissons t' old Nancee.

There was merry hell a poppin'  
When the rations went astray  
Wit' the top kicks wildly cussn'  
"Fill yer bellies wid baled hay."

We've worn the Army olive drab  
And swaggered in the Navy blue  
An' groomed th' crazy horses  
What hauled the cannons through.

We fought wid sojer doughboys  
From beginning to th' end,  
An' earned th' brave citation—  
"You're A-1 fightin' men;"

But it's over now me buckos  
An' I'm restin' on me pay.  
No more turret gas and musketry  
T' blast a peaceful day;

But when th' bugles start t' blow  
A callin' fer Patsey Deans;  
I'll grab me gun and harness up  
In th' Leatherneck Marines.

Come ye back ye old Marines,  
Come ye back t'yer Navy beans.  
Don't ye hear th' bugles a soundin'  
From Frisco t' New Orleans?  
Sling yer kit upon yer shoulder,  
I'll be trailin' with t' rest  
T'stay in th' lines forever  
Till—they calls off—  
"He's gone West."

END



# the old gunny says...

"SOME OF the boys who has been at Lebanon and I were talkin,' over a couple of beers the other night, about a few of the lessons we seem to have to re-learn every time we go off on an expedition. We got to the old favorite subject of Marine readiness to quickly shove off for any type mission.

"We all agreed that, in addition to unit readiness for combat, there are some important aspects of personal readiness all hands have to think about. First, there is professional readiness to do your assigned job—and for NCOs to be ready to quickly step up into a higher responsibility. Then, there is the always important physical readiness for hard field service in any climate and terrain. This calls for year 'round physical fitness. Next, we thought mental readiness was important. That means the proper attitude and preparation for a hurried move, family separation and organized personal affairs. A Marine isn't really ready to go if he has to worry about his family, its housing, his finances, disposition of his car or even what to do with his civilian clothes. These are all personal problems that each man should give some thought to now—not at the last minute.

"Then we talked about the interesting matter of personal logistics. This is a subject usually neglected, except by veterans of extended field service. It involves ideas on personal equipment which old hands should pass on—so that new men can more quickly adjust to life in the field and on foreign shores.

"Here the problem is how much or how little should a man try to carry into field service or combat? Some men say keep your load light—carry as little as possible, let the supply system provide for all your needs. Others are of the pack rat school—they want to take all the cameras, pocket radios and 'pogey bait' they can stuff in their bags. Well, somewhere in between—and preferably on the light side—we can suggest the gear a field soldier can handle and use in extended field service.

"In order to be completely ready for life in the boondocks, every Marine who considers himself a field soldier should keep his personal field equipment complete and ready.

"He should have at least two suits of new-type utilities that match in color and look good. Old WWII or Korean styles, faded, torn or too small, may look salty—but don't contribute to a smart appearance.

"Each man should keep one pair of boots with good soles, leather laces, and a good polish, ready to go. Have a few heavy rubber bands to hold the trouser bottoms.

"Field jackets should be presentable, in good shape, and large enough to fit over the armored vest.

"The steel helmet is one of our most useful items of field equipment. In addition to protecting the noggin, the steel shell is most valuable to wash shave and to do laundry in. The liner is a good sun helmet and rain hat. Carry



an extra supply of toilet sheets inside the helmet webbing.

"All individual web equipment should be kept in good condition and not torn or weak; especially canteen covers.

"Every man in the field can use a good pocket knife, either the issue or Boy Scout type. Tie it on a chain or thong to a trouser belt loop.

"A pen-type pocket flashlight is valuable in bivouac when there is no black-out.

"Every man should have a C-Ration can opener or a small screw-type can opener. You can depend upon eating many C-Rations in any combat operation. Also, consider a folding Sterno stove in each fireteam or section. It fits in the pack and simplifies C-Ration

cooking or heating a canteen cup of joe.

"Carry a good Zippo-type lighter for smokes and cooking.

"A candle in each man's pack gives a unit a good initial supply that can heat a shelter tent or make a dark bivouac more pleasant.

"Then, of course, all hands should have means to clean their weapons; oil, a toothbrush, small rag and a few patches. Every rifle squad should be sure they carry a few cleaning rods at all times.

"Each man should have a can of shoe polish and a rag. Many dull hours can be passed aboard ship or in the field, putting a shine on the old boots. A good field unit can always be noted by the appearance of its boots. Even though their knees and elbows are muddy, they try to clean up the boots.

"For shaving; a razor, blades, brush and a bar of all-purpose soap are all that's needed. Special shaving soap is usually too bulky.

"A pocket nail clipper is handy too. When a man is crumbly and dirty, it sometimes helps to at least be able to clean the finger nails.

"For washing and bathing a small-size cellulose sponge works better than a washrag. It packs better damp and doesn't get as sour and dirty as a rag does.

"Any real 'gravel cruncher' knows that, in addition to a change of dry socks, a small can of foot powder can do more for tired, steaming feet than almost anything short of a 'hotsy' bath and massage.

"For people operating in the tropics or the Med area—and especially vehicle drivers, sun glasses or dust goggles are of value.

"Then, of course, for the great lovers and story tellers there must be some letter paper and pencils or pens. Actually, in order to keep the wife or family informed during the early days of an expedition, before Special Services supplies are landed, a packet of post cards can fill the bill.

"Now, these are just some of the items that can be stowed in pockets or packs to make field soldiering a bit smoother. But every unit should resist the temptation to burden its men with too many clothes, spares or luxuries. Field life must be kept simple—and most essential needs must be quickly met by the supply system.

"You can always tell a squared away outfit when, after a few hard weeks in the field, you see immaculate weapons, clean shaves, haircuts, trim equipment and lean, fit-looking men moving at a steady pace in serviceable boots. There's a unit that knows how to take care of itself and was ready for life in the field."

END

# LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

## DIVISIONS A, B, C, AND D ANNUAL GRAND PRIZE WINNERS



**Grand Prize Winner**  
Winchester M70 30-06, Rifle  
\$80 and Certificate

**AGySgt Robert E. Herrington-243**  
Headquarters Company  
Headquarters Battalion  
First Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.



**Second Grand Prize Winner**  
Winchester M70 30-06, Rifle  
\$70 and Certificate

**ASSgt Norman O. Triplett-242**  
Headquarters Company  
Headquarters Battalion  
First Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.



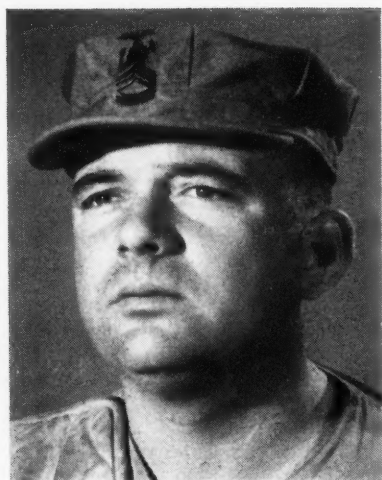
**Third Grand Prize Winner**  
Winchester M12 Field Gun  
\$60 and Certificate

**PFC Jack R. Genners-242**  
Marine Barracks  
U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station  
China Lake, Calif.

TURN PAGE

# LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

FOURTH QUARTER ● SEVENTH ANNUAL



## High Rifle

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal and \$80

TSgt Robert E. Herrington—243  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton



## Second Place

Winchester Field Gun, Silver Medal  
and \$70

Pvt William J. Newton—239  
MCRD, San Diego



## Third Place

Winchester Carbine, Bronze Medal  
and \$60

Sgt. Paul R. Leduc—239  
MCB, 29 Palms





# HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER

## LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS  
RECEIVED A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

### STAFF NCOs

### SGTs—CPLs

### PFCs—PVTs

### RECRUITS

#### WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$50 IN CASH

239 SSgt Arne S. Mikkelsen  
MB, Navy No. 66, FPO SanFran

238 Sgt Melvin K. Hagadorn  
1stMarDiv, CampPen

236 Pfc Herbert M. Brown  
1stMarDiv, CampPen

236 Pvt Dale W. Womack  
MCRD, San Diego

#### WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$40 IN CASH

238 SSgt Mitchell I. Garcilaso  
MCB, CampPen

238 Cpl Melvin R. Snyder  
MCRD, San Diego

236 Pfc Jerry T. Aldridge  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

234 Pvt Bruce H. Wutz  
MCRD, Parris Island

#### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$30 IN CASH

237 SSgt Robert A. Crowley  
MCS, Quantico

238 Sgt James M. Selby  
MCSC, Barstow

236 Pfc William Burgess  
MCB, CampPen

234 Pvt Robert A. Fulkos  
MCRD, Parris Island

#### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$20 IN CASH

237 TSgt Fred M. Lewis  
1stMarDiv, CampPen

237 Cpl Calno A. Klassy  
MCB, CampPen

236 Pfc Gerald E. Mattila  
MCRD, San Diego

233 Pvt Lanny M. Bauer  
MCRD, San Diego

237 SSgt Chester E. Winkelman  
Mojave, Calif

236 Sgt Richard W. Henderson  
MCRD, San Diego

234 Pfc Frank Horne  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

233 Pvt Bruce W. Cox  
MCRD, San Diego

237 TSgt Johnnie M. Neely  
1stMarBrig, Oahu, T.H.

236 Sgt Jack W. Winters  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

234 Pfc Ronald L. Cernokus  
USS St Paul, FPO SanFran

233 Pvt Joseph M. Hogue  
MCRD, San Diego

237 MSgt Auston C. Connell  
Force Troops, 29 Palms

236 Cpl Frank J. Kotraba  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

234 Pfc Donald H. Cundiff  
3dMarDiv, FPO SanFran

233 Pvt Thomas A. Binford  
MCRD, Parris Island

236 SSgt Walter New  
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

236 Sgt Wilvan R. Snow  
MCAS, Cherry Point

233 Pfc Max G. Hightower  
Navy No. 3002, FPO SanFran

233 Pvt Gordon J. Lipovetz  
MCRD, San Diego

#### WINNERS OF \$10 IN CASH

236 TSgt Robert P. Foster  
2dForServRegt, Camp Lejeune

236 Sgt Dmytro Strykowski  
Ft. Meade, Md.

233 Pvt Calvin C. Bryant  
MCB, CampPen

2333 Pvt George H. Juhod  
MCRD, Parris Island

236 TSgt John T. Hardin  
MCB, CampPen

235 Cpl Michael Hlynosky  
3dMarDiv, FPO SanFran

232 Pfc Raymond D. Carraway  
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

233 Pvt Robert H. Larsen  
MCRD, San Diego

236 MSgt Forrest I. White  
1stMarDiv, CampPen

235 Cpl Eugene E. Hill  
1stMarDiv, CampPen

232 Pfc Robert K. McBride  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

233 Pvt Bruce R. Byerly  
MCRD, San Diego

236 TSgt Dean C. Jensen  
29 Palms

235 Sgt Raymond L. Druckenmiller  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 Pfc Melvin M. Ehlinger  
MCB, CampPen

232 Pvt Gerald F. Borchardt  
MCRD, Parris Island

235 SSgt Billy G. Nivens  
1stMarDiv, CampPen

235 Sgt Oscar S. Gomez  
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

232 Pfc Jesus S. Fernandez  
MCB, CampPen

232 Pvt Jerry G. Greer  
MCRD, Parris Island

235 MSgt Robert D. Geisel  
MCAS, Cherry Point

235 Sgt John F. Vaughan  
USMC-RD, Baltimore, Md.

231 Pfc Merle A. Fortik  
Navy No. 3002 FPO SanFran

232 Pvt William McMonagle  
MCRD, San Diego

235 TSgt Brannon N. Gooch  
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

235 Cpl Peter J. Pfanzner  
3dMarDiv, FPO SanFran

231 Pfc Dominick Catrone, Jr.  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 Pvt Donald C. Fraser  
MCRD, San Diego

235 SSgt Alton W. Storrs  
2dForServRegt, Camp Lejeune

235 Sgt Robert L. Hagar  
29 Palms

231 Pfc Robert E. Oakes  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 Pvt James R. Jenkins  
MCRD, Parris Island

235 SSgt Alexander G. Smith  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

234 Sgt Ernest V. Barnes  
MCB, CampPen

230 Pfc Anthony P. Eperhart  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

232 Pvt Frank M. Latta  
MCRD, San Diego

235 SSgt Fred L. Weaver  
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

234 Sgt Solomon H. Godwin  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

230 Pfc Charles G. Pickett  
MCRD, San Diego

232 Pvt Lee D. Fleischmann  
MCRD, San Diego

235 TSgt Conrad T. Johnson  
Patuxent River, Md.

234 Sgt Harold C. Haase  
MCB, CampPen

230 Pvt Armando Rojas  
MCB, CampPen

232 Pvt Marvin A. Stevenson  
MCRD, Parris Island

235 TSgt Phillip E. Corrigan  
MCB, CampPen

234 Sgt Thomas J. Tindell  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

230 Pfc Fred N. McLaughlin  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 Pvt Tommy N. Gibson  
MCRD, San Diego

END

# We-the Marines

Edited by AMSgt B. M. Rosoff

## D. C. Chapter

World War II Medal of Honor winner, Luther Skaggs, Jr., has been elected president of the newly formed Washington D. C. area chapter of the Third Marine Division Association. One of the 10 men of the division cited for extraordinary bravery (five living), PFC Skaggs was wounded in the first night's fighting on Guam.

The Washington chapter is the second such unit of the association to be formed in the nation, New York being the first.

Third Marine Division Assn.

## Good Will

Dental Technician Stanley J. Dudzik and his family had nothing to look forward to except despair when a fire completely destroyed their home at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, shortly before Christmas.

But, the same afternoon, almost before firemen had cleared the rubble, the sailor and his family were moving into new quarters. The home was completely furnished, free of cost to the blue jacket, through the generosity of Quantico military personnel and merchants of the Quantico-Dumfries-Triangle area.

The Marine Corps Schools' housing office made new quarters available to the Dudziks and assured them that Supply would provide all the house-keeping necessities.

Staff NCO wives donated clothing and many organizations at MCS, Quantico, took up cash collections.

ISO, MCS,  
Quantico, Va.

## Father-Son Game

Camp Pendleton's Cub Scout Pack 789, reportedly the largest cub pack in the world, held their Second Annual Father-Son Football Game celebration recently. Cubbers and parents were guests of the commanding general for the pig-



Official USMC Photo  
Ronnie Convery, "Miss Marine Recruiter," of Perth Amboy, N. J., received a bouquet from last year's title holder, Madelyn Demeter

skin game between the McClellan Air Force Base and the Camp Pendleton Scouts.

The annual activities were established last year to encourage the fathers and their sons to get together and watch a football game and, at the same time, participate in the half-time football relay.

Prior to the kickoff, the boys paraded in their uniforms around the football field carrying the National Colors, the Cub Scout flag and the pack's banner. During the half-time ceremonies, 12

dens participated in the football relay across the gridiron. The winning den marched onto the middle of the field where they received a giant bouquet of roses for their achievement.

The 120 members of the cub pack are residents of the De Luz and 17 Areas and are dependent children of military personnel stationed aboard the Base. The pack is sponsored by the Mary Fay Pendleton School Parent Teachers Association.

Informational Services Office  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

## GV-1 Hercules

Officers and staff NCOs of the First Marine Brigade got a first-hand look at the Marine Corps' 1960 version of air transportation during a recent visit by an Air Force C-130 Hercules.

Headquarters Marine Corps has announced that two of these huge transports have been purchased and will join Marine aviation units next year, with additional C-130s (Marine Corps designation GV-1) being phased into the operating program at a future date.

During a demonstration of its payload capabilities, the transport was loaded with 90 men and equipment. The supply and equipment loads will accommodate a two and one-half ton truck with utility trailer, plus several additional tons.

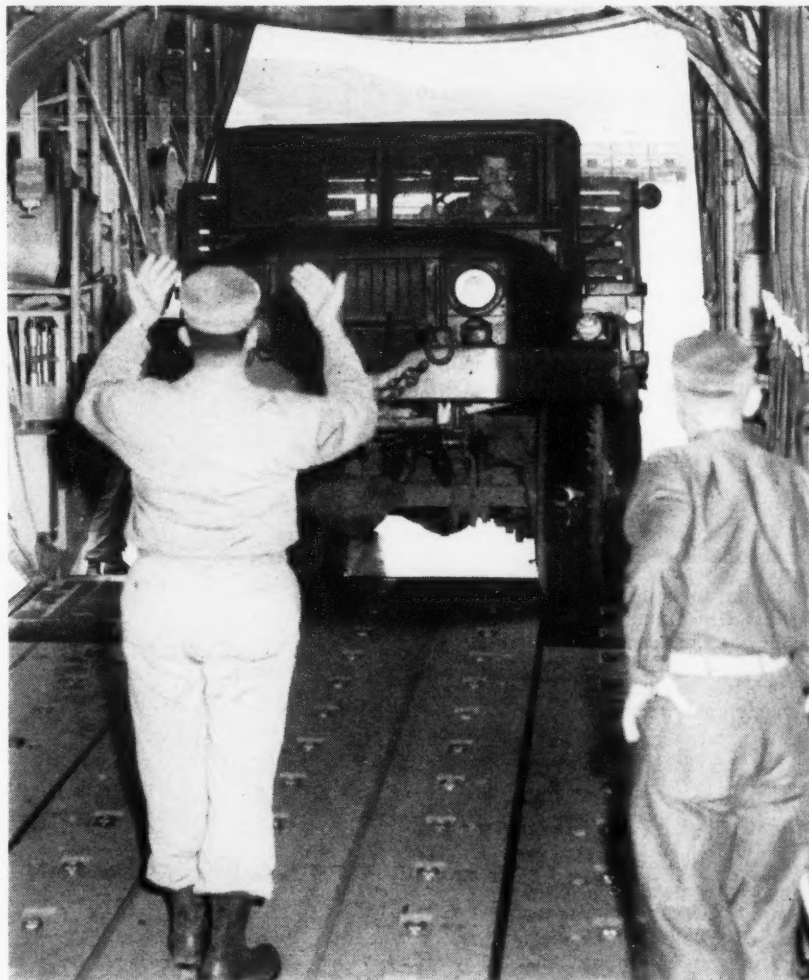
Equipped with four turbo prop engines, the GV-1 has a short field take-off and landing capability. This, combined with the payload available, will permit the Marine Corps to conduct assault air transportation of high priority troops and cargo into small combat fields in the objective area.

ISO, MCAS  
Navy No. 90  
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

## Kitty Hawk

Helicopter pilots of HMR(M)-461 Marine Aircraft Group-26 MCAF, New River, N. C. helped celebrate the 55th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight in a heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, N. C. The helicopter is indicative of the challenge met by the Wright brothers a half century ago in their conquest of space.

ISO, MAG-26, MCAF  
New River, N. C.



Official USMC Photo

The Corps' two and one-half ton truck has no parking problem in the cargo compartment of the Lockheed C-130 Hercules transport plane



Official USMC Photo

'Copter pilots from MCAF, New River, N.C., helped salute the 55th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk, N.C.

## Helping Hand

While serving as noncommissioned officer in charge of the Cherry Point Air Station Education office, AMSgt Robert J. Jernigan counseled and assisted hundreds of Marines with their educational problems. Since his retirement, December 1, 1958, he has made plans to enter Campbell College, Buie's Creek, N. C., to study for the Baptist ministry.

After further schooling at Wake Forest Seminary, Wake Forest, N. C., Jernigan hopes to serve as a missionary to Japan.

AMSgt Jernigan first became interested in missionary work when he reported to Camp Gifu, Japan, for duty with the Third Marine Division. He spent much of his off-duty time assisting missionaries and aiding children in nearby orphanages.

TURN PAGE



## WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Jernigan, a native of Savannah, Ga., first enlisted in the Marine Corps, July 13, 1938. He and his wife, the former Miss Kate Porter, have six children.

ISO, Second MAW, MCAS,  
Cherry Point, N. C.

### Great Smokies

Encountering some of the severest weather to hit the area in many years, members of "C" Co., 2d Reconnaissance Battalion, were the first Marines to make use of the Second Marine Division's new mountain and cold weather training area. The camp is located north of Asheville, N. C., at the foot of Mt. Mitchell in the Pisgah National Forest.

Despite snow and low temperatures, the company conducted a series of extensive reconnaissance patrols which ranged from four to 25 miles through the wilderness.

During the 10 days' training, the recon Marines learned how to care for themselves and their equipment in extremely cold weather.

ISO, Second Marine Division  
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

The 2d Recon. Bn., Second Marine Division, raised colors at their Winter training camp



Official USMC Photo



Official USMC Photo

Helicopters from MCAS, El Toro, airlifted 150 Marine and forestry service personnel to help fight California's biggest brush fire in '58

### Hot Spot

Another page in the history of the Marine Corps and the California State Forestry Service was written as four Marine Corps helicopters from El Toro airlifted 150 men, the first large-scale lift of military and forestry service personnel, into "hot spot" areas at the Stuart fire.

The fire started December 14, and burned along a 115-mile perimeter for six days. More than 700 Marines took part in combating the blaze which was reported to be the largest California brush fire in 1958.

Eighty-four El Toro Marines, commanded by Lieutenant J. A. Wilson, and 66 forestry service personnel were lifted from the Trabuco Fire Camp, north of the Cleveland National Forest, to the Bell Ridge Fire Line. The airlift resulted from a request by the state forest ranger for Orange County when it became impossible to send fire fighters by foot through the rough terrain within the fire area.

Marines and forestry personnel were dropped at three separate points on the flaming hillside to cover a four-mile front. The fire area was not active at the time of the airlift, but the preparations for cutting safety fire breaks were essential to holding the fire to a standstill.

Base Information Section  
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

## Marines Honored

Twenty-six Marines who lost their lives while based in Great Britain during World War II were honored at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, when a Roll of Honor was enshrined at the American Memorial Chapel there.

The Honor Roll containing the names of all American servicemen and members of the U. S. Merchant Marine who died while based in the United Kingdom occupies a prominent position in the Chapel.

Queen Elizabeth II, unveiled the plaque. President Eisenhower was represented by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Marine Brigadier General John P. Condon, serving with Headquarters, U. S. European Command, represented the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Twelve Marine colonels stationed in Europe also attended the ceremony.

ISO  
HQMC

## Parris Island Band

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot Band, Parris Island, S. C., won the admiration and appreciation of the United States Air Force when it participated in the monthly review held at McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Fla., in December.

In answer to a request from McCoy AFB, the Marine Band lent its color and martial music to the Air Force for the ceremony.

That Parris Island Marine musicians were well received is evident in the letter of appreciation sent to Major General Robert B. Luckey, Depot Commanding General, by Colonel Robert W. Strong, Jr., commanding officer at McCoy AFB.

"The highly professional qualifications of the Depot Band were readily recognized as an inspiration to all present on the occasion," Col Strong wrote.

"By their smart appearance, soldierly conduct, military bearing and display of perfection in training, they carried on in the finest tradition of the U. S. Marine Corps.

"Without doubt, their example was one which might well be emulated by other participants in the ceremony."

AMSGt C. F. X. Houts  
ISO, MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.  
END

## DECEMBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by  
Clarence R. Brown  
V.A. Domiciliary  
Thomasville, Georgia



"Maybe it lost its  
temper, Sarge."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before May 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the June issue.

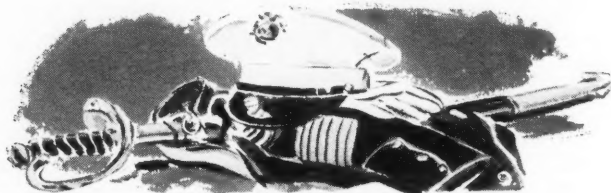


NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

359

# Once a Marine...



**E**ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by

AMSgt Woody Jones

## Captain "Walt" Swindells

Captain W. R. "Walt" Swindells retired last December at the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Miami, Fla., after 20 years service in the Marine Corps.

Capt Swindells first enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1937 and received his recruit training at Parris Island, S. C. After a tour of duty at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., he was commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1943. During World War II he served with the Fifth Amphibious Corps and Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, prior to returning to civilian life in 1945.

Capt Swindells reenlisted in 1946 and was assigned to recruiting duty in Florida. The following February, he changed his military occupational field from administration to public information. He was commissioned as a temporary officer in May, 1951, and as a limited duty officer a month later. At the time he retired, he was the only LDO in Marine Corps informational services.

Capt Swindells served as an assistant recruiting officer, assistant public information officer of the First Marine Division in Korea, instructor at the Armed Forces Information School, informational services officer at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and as publications officer at the Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Fla.



Photo by AGySgt Emile Jarrard  
Capt Swindells served with the First Marine Division in Korea

Immediately prior to his retirement, Capt Swindells was liaison officer for Marine Corps participation in the Orange Bowl football game.

Capt Swindells has returned to San Diego, Calif., where he has been retained in a customer-public relations capacity by Fed-Mart.

## SgtMaj Alex Ewoniuk

SgtMaj Alex Ewoniuk, who spent over 18 of 29 years service outside the continental limits of the United States, retired last December at the Denver, Colo., Marine Corps Recruiting Station.

Shortly after SgtMaj Ewoniuk completed recruit training at Parris Island, S. C., he was in Nicaragua, fighting bandits. Later, he served with the "Yangtze Patrol" in China.

At the outset of World War II, SgtMaj Ewoniuk was stationed in Iceland. He later transferred to the

Pacific, fought at Guadalcanal, and participated in the invasions of the Marshall Islands, Elmira Island, Guam and Okinawa. He was awarded a Bronze Star Medal for gallantry in action in the latter campaign.

In Korea, the veteran Marine saw action with the First Marine Brigade in the Pusan Perimeter, and with the First Marine Division during the Inchon landing, capture of Seoul, and the Chosin Reservoir campaign.

SgtMaj Ewoniuk has accepted a position with the Burns International Detective Agency as supervisor of the Casper, Wyo., office.

## Placed On Retired List (30 Years)

BAZE, Jessie K.

Capt

## Place On Retired List (20 Years)

DALY, James M.	BGen
MARTIN, Jr., Elby D.	BGen
BISSON, Robert O.	Col
SNEERING, Earl A.	Col
BALL, Louis L.	LtCol
BIRMINGHAM, Hudson G.	LtCol
ERVIN, Frank J.	LtCol
GEORGE, Raymond H.	LtCol
PETROSKY, Jr., Joseph A.	LtCol
WILLIAMS, James S.	LtCol
LAUBACH, Richard C.	Maj
HOLMAN, John E.	Capt
IVEY, Aaron C.	Capt
LEWIS, Winslow E.	Capt
SPENCER, Justin A.	Capt
SWINDELLS, Walter R.	Capt
VOLZ, Fritz	Capt
WELLS, Robert W.	Capt
DILL, William W.	CWO
LYKE, Homer D.	CWO
MYERS, William R.	CWO

## Placed On Disability Retired List

VICTORY, Randall M.	MajGen
HOLCOMB, Bankson T.	BGen
DEAN, Jr., Robert M.	Col
LENNON, Thomas P.	Capt
REDDICK, Jr., Dorris A.	Capt



LAMBERT, Donald D.  
GILB, Ralph H.

1stLt  
CWO

### Placed On Retired List (Public Law 810)

CLIFF, Nelson A.  
COLLINS, Walter T.  
WRAY, Ralph M.  
SHERMAN, William H.

Col  
Col  
Maj  
CWO

### Placed On Retired List (30 Years)

E-7  
CHRISTENOT, Charles R. 150737 2111  
HENRY, Clarence W. 220555 0121

### Transferred To Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

E-9  
CABE, Elwood 259170 0399  
O'NEILL, Donald J. 266902 1899  
COOK, Jack B. 264830 0899

E-8  
CARR, Donald J. 270608 0798  
HARRISON, Frank M. 265677 3598  
HARTMAN, Weston A. 258568 0398  
LAYCOCK, John P. 264814 3598  
PAGE, Jr., Stephen T. 259551 0398

E-7  
ATKINSON, Jr., Bennie C. 272365 0141  
BALCER, Julian H. 269190 4621  
BEAN, Alfred E. 269324 3537  
BENNETT, Harvey G. 272532 0141  
BENNISON, Jr., James H. 416556 6511  
CHESTMOLOWICZ, Frank J. 302840 3349  
COGBURN, Ellis D. 269195 1371  
COOK, Kenneth R. 272661 3049  
EARNEST, Charles N. 272380 2741  
EWONIUK, Alex 225469 0141  
FRANK, George J. 271418 3371  
GODDARD, John C. 245762 3516  
GORMAN, Jr., James W. 272383 6431  
GUEY, Charles H. 267521 0141  
HARRIS, Victor W. 272326 0141  
HARTMAN, Charles W. 269521 3049  
HEATH, James C. 260897 0141  
JAMESON, Clifford C. 272333 3049  
LEWIS, George V. 255509 0741  
LITCHFIELD, Jr., Charles A. 268342 3261  
MC CORMICK, William H. 258581 0369  
MC KINNON, Jr., Angus B. 272874 3049  
MAYS, Freddie N. 336046 0721  
MONAHAN, John J. 258444 1841  
MORRIS, Jesse B. 269436 0369  
MURPHY, Arvin R. 234108 2111  
NASTASI, Joe P. 272386 6412  
ROEHLK, Glenn A. 272629 4029  
SACHS, William A. 264797 6413  
SHULTZ, Henry J. 254288 3537  
SOHN, Rosser E. 265954 1371  
SPENCER, Philip W. 335610 6511  
SPICER, Clifford K. 269523 6412  
TAYLOR, Carl E. 270343 3371  
TERRY, Edward 254764 1349  
VENTERS, Lester C. 254595 3537  
WEAVER, James W. 266090 6413

E-6  
ARMSTRONG, Jr., Allan G. 259807 2336  
BONSALL, Robert N. 272421 2111  
BOYD, Ronald E. 272294 3516  
GUSTAVSON, Robert A. 263214 0369  
HOLCOMB, Denver L. 272287 3049  
RICHARDSON, Elmer E. 267927 3371  
RUSSELL, Jr., James A. 272582 0811  
TARKOWSKI, Frank P. 272261 2639  
TRENARY, Frank H. 267361 1833  
WILSON, William D. 260666 3516

E-5  
GERSKY, Edward 272016 0369

### Placed On Disability Retired List

E-7  
MITCHELL, Loye W. 269091 2771

E-6  
DAVIS, Boyd 415055 0171  
HOCH, Karl J. 1054195 3516  
SHAMPEL, Ralph M. 445247 6413  
SMITH, Donald J. 1071733 5541

E-5  
KELLEY, Brady 618149 6511  
VIEAU, Euclid A. 266173 3371  
WALKER, James W. 1139072 4313

END

# WHICH ONE?



BY  
PATRICK



"... is a do-it-yourselfer?"



"... bought a small car?"



"... just got married?"

Leatherneck Magazine

# Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

## E9

HREKA, George (0399) MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv FFT  
MUCKLEROW, Reginald (0399) 1stMarDiv to MB NAD Hawthorne Nev

## E8

BUBE, Anthony A (6511/0141) 1stMarDiv to MAG-32  
CARR, Charles R (0398) 1stMarDiv to MD USS Hancock  
DINKINS, Lamar D (0398) 2dMarDiv to 2dSPGruCo  
FRIZZELL, Richard T (2198) MCRS San to MD USS Saratoga  
GEYER, Harlan M (3098) MCB CamPen to MD USS Helena  
GROENWALD, William H (0398) MCRD PI to MCB CamLej  
HUGHBANK, Robert J (0398) MB NRC Camp Elliot to MD USS Eldorado  
JONES, Robert O (0398) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
KING, Edward L (0898) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv  
KIRKBRIDE, Jack D (0898) 1stMarDiv to MB Seal Beach  
McNAIR, Floyd F (0398) 2dMarDiv to 53dInfCo  
NORRIS, John (0398) MB SFRan to 88thInfCo  
PERSICKE, Walter R (0398) 2dMarDiv to 17thInfCo  
RATTENBURY, John F (0398) MB Phila to 1stMarDiv  
RICHARDSON, John L (0398) MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv FFT  
SCHIPKE, Andrew V (0398) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
SOLHEIM, Howard W (0398) MCB CamPen to 35thInfCo  
TAYLOR, James J (2398) 1stMAW to MCRD SDiego

## E7

ADAMS, Max E (6413) MAD Mfs to MAG-36  
AUSTIN, Ralph J (4631) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms  
BALDERSON, Tennyson C (1391) 3dMarDiv to MCAS EIToro  
BARROW JR, Clayton R (4312) 4thMCRD to MCRD PI  
BEAN, Donald W (0141) USS Kearsarge to 1stMarDiv  
BECHMAN, Ivan D (3071) 1stMAW to MAD Jax  
BUTERBAUGH, Merlin R (0141) 2dMarDiv to MB NB Bklyn  
DARROW, Marvin L (6613) MAD Mfs to 2dMAW  
DORMAN, Edward L (3049) 1stMAW to MCSA Phila  
FORCE, Howard G (0369) 106thInfCo to 2dMarDiv  
FORTIN, Lawrence J (0171) MCAS EIToro to MCB CamPen  
FRIENDLY, Albert N (0141) USS Helena to MCRD SDiego  
GILLIS, Angus T (0369) Yorktown Va to 2dMarDiv

GLEASON, John W (3421) 1stMCRD to MCB CamPen  
GODDARD, Shell C (3071) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
GRAPPO, Anthony D (0141) 2dSPGruCo to 1stMarDiv  
GRASSER, William E (3516) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej  
GUNTER JR, Joseph M (3516) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej  
HAVILANS, Marion S (6731) 1stMAW to MAD Mfs  
HEMPHILL, Joe W (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SDiego  
HIGGINS, Harris O (3049) 1stMAW to MCSA Phila  
HILLS, Wilbur E (1539) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
HOEGER, Joseph C (4621) MB NB Phil to MCS Quant  
JEROME, Edwin J (1841/2161) MCS Quant to MCAS CherPI  
JONES, Reginald L (3049) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SDiego  
KELLEY, Jennings D (0848) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
KINCAID, Norman J (0811) 2dMarDiv to 1st105mmHowBn  
KNIGHT, William J (3049) 5thAWBtry to MCAS EIToro  
MAPLES, Clifford B (0761) 3dMarDiv to FMFPac 29 Palms  
MC CANN JR, Jesse R (3421) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen  
MICOHEN, Hyman (3049) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej  
MONK, Matthew D (0369) 87thInfCo to 1stMarDiv  
NULL, Alvin H (6661) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
ROBINSON, William E (1811) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
SALZMAN, Edward (3049) HQMC to 53thInfCo  
SAMPSON, Leslie E (0761) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv  
SCHULZ, Albert W (6611) MAD Mfs to MAG-32  
SMITH, Alphas R (0171) MCB CamPen to MCAS EIToro  
SNYDER, Robert F (6413) MAD Mfs to MCAS EIToro  
SPOONER JR, Charles C (0141) USS Des Moines to 2dMarDiv  
STUKER, Irvin H (3421) ForTrps FMFLant to MCB CamPen  
SULLIVAN, Edward J (3421) MCAS EIToro to MCB CamPen  
WACHTER, Roy A (3421) 2dMAW to MCB CamPen  
WALTER, Joseph L (1811) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
WATKINS, Joseph L (1519) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
WELSH, Hobart B (1461) MCB CamLej to HQMC

## E6

ADAMS, Paul E (3049) 9thAWBtry to MCB CamPen  
ADKINS, Walter (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
ARRINGTON, William R (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv

ASH, George C (1391) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW  
ATKINSON, Paul E (3421) 6thMCRD to MCB CamPen  
BALFANZ, Duane A (0848) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
BALLARD JR, Ralph H (0369) 2dMarDiv to 43dInfCo  
BARAUSKAS, Alphonas A (3516) 1stMarDiv to MCRD PI  
BARNWELL, James (0111) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
BARRY, Thomas J (3516) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
BECKMEYER, Charles R (0369) 9thMCRD to 1stMarDiv  
BELL, Clinton T (1371) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany  
BENTLEY, Harry L (5514) 3dMAW to MCB CamPen

BERLEPSCH JR, Louis F (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
BLIZARD, Herbert E (2131) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
BRIGGS, William R (6412) AirMFPac to MCAS EIToro  
BROWN, Charles E (6412) 2dMAW to MCAS EIToro  
CHESLAK, John N (0141) MCRD PI to HQMC  
CRAMER JR, Charles H (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
CRIBELAR, May E (2539) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SDiego  
CROMBACH, Charles B (4131) 1stMarDiv to MB NB Brem  
DALY, Donald R (3421) MB NB Brem to MCB CamPen  
DAMBECK, Robert C (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv  
DAVIS, Cecil M (0811) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
DAVIS, Robert T (0369) MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv  
DAVIS, Vernon E (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
DAWLEY, Frederick E (6481) 1stMAW to MAD Mfs  
DELMORE, Donald T (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
DENSON, Tommie H (4131) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
DILKEY, James F (0369) 9thMCRD to 2dMarDiv  
DONAHU, Delon D (0369) NAS Olathe Kans to 1stMarDiv  
DOYLE, Michael T (0369) FMFLant to 1stMarDiv  
DYE, Daniel T (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
EASLEY JR, Thomas F (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
EBERHART JR, Francis J (3049) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
EICHSCHEIDT, John H (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
ERLMANN, William B (4312) 1stMAW to NAS Oak  
EVERETT, Donald O (5543) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
FAULK, Haskell K (1345) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
FERGUSON, James U (3619) Kaneohe Bay to MCAS EIToro  
FLAGG, Robert J (0849) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen  
FLYNN, Robert J (0369) 1stMAW to 87thInfCo  
FOSTER, Charles L (0231) Portsmouth Va to 2dMarDiv  
FROEDE JR, Albert (6412) MAD Mfs to MCAS CherPI  
FYOCK, James L (6713) MCAS EIToro to Olathe Kans  
GABEL, Robert G (0141) MCAS EIToro to 12thMCRD  
GALLAHER, William (0849) 1stANGLICo to 2dMarDiv  
GARCI, Dionicio (0369) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC  
GIARIZZI, Salvatore L (2561) ForTrps FMFLant to MB NorVa  
GRIM, Charles R (6651) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
GRIMES, William R (2539) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SDiego  
HARTON, Charles T (0369) 6thMCRD to MCRD PI  
JEFFERS JR, Alvis J (1841) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow



"Now back in the old Corps, Scoblic . . . I!"

*Leatherneck Magazine*

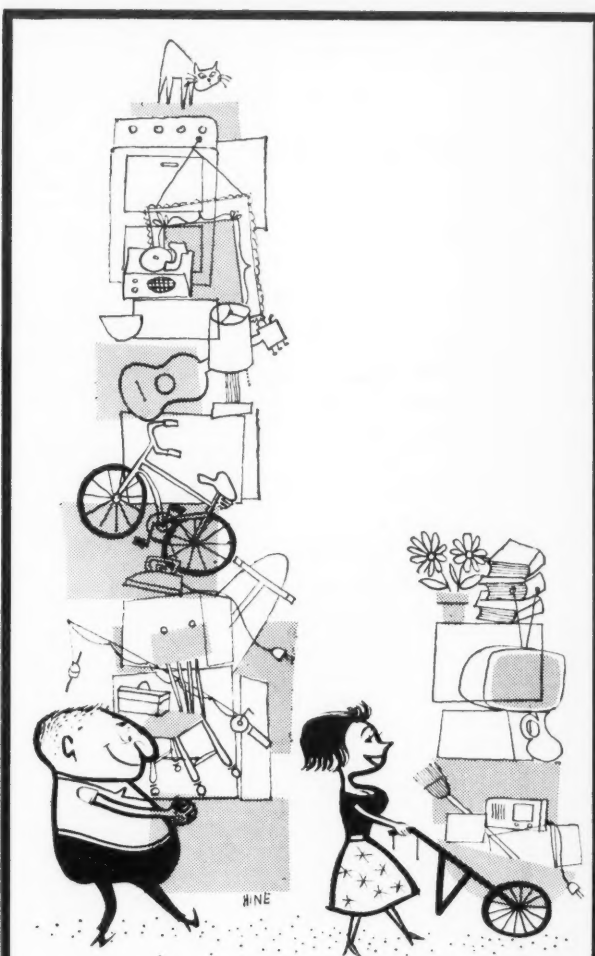
JENNINGS, Harry K (3049) Ports-  
mouth Va to MCB CamPen  
JOHNSON, Douglas A (3537) MCB  
CamLej to MCB CamPen  
JOHNSON, Horace F (0141) 12thMCRD  
to 1stMarDiv  
JONES, Jerry E (0441) MCB 29 Palms  
to 1stMarDiv  
KARLING, Kenneth F (0141) 6thMCRD  
to MCS Quant  
KENNEDY, Thomas J (3049) MCSA  
Phila to MCB CamPen  
KENT, Charles D (0369) MCRD SDiego  
to 1stMarDiv  
KING, Forrest W (2111) MCAS EIToro  
to MCRD PI  
KIRKPATRICK, Loren K (0141) For-  
Trps FMFLant to MB Redman CZ  
KOTARSKI, Joseph C (1169) 1stMAW  
to Bridgeport Calif  
KOVACH, John (0369) MCAS EIToro  
to 1stMarDiv  
KROHN, Orville A (3421) 2dMarDiv to  
HQMC  
LADIMER, Phillip (3049) 3dMarDiv to  
38thInfCo  
LA MARR, Charles A (6481) MAG-32 to  
MAG-26  
LORENSTEN, Frederick A (2539) For-  
TrpsFMFLant to MCRD SDiego  
DUSTER, Frederick W (1381) 3dMarDiv  
to 2dSPGrCo  
MARLOW JR, William (0141) 3dMAW  
to HQMC  
MC CONE, James C (2336) 1stMAW to  
MB Indian Head Md  
MC COY, Leason (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
MC DERMOTT, Kenneth E (4521) Lan-  
ForTraULant to MCB CamPen  
MC LENDON, James R (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to 2dMarDiv  
MEISSNER, Donald R (2336) MCB  
CamLej to HQMC  
MILLER, Richard G (2539) 29 Palms  
to MCRD SDiego  
MILLER, Warren E (0369) MCB 29  
Palms to 1stMarDiv  
MOORE, Dave H (0369) NGF WashDC  
to 1stMarDiv  
MORSE, Ray M (0369) MCRD SDiego  
to 1stMarDiv  
MURPHY, Francis L (1169) 1stMar-  
Brig to MCB 29 Palms  
NELSON, Earl C (1861) MCB CamPen  
to MCSB Barstow  
NOPPE, Robert W (1169) 1stMAW to  
MCAS EIToro  
OSGOOD JR, Carl G (0369) MCRD PI  
to 1stMarDiv  
OWINGS JR, Hugh T (6412) MAG-32  
to 1stMarDiv  
OWSLEY, Gerald E (0369) 1stMarDiv  
to 10thInfCo  
PALMER JR, Troy (6412) MAD Jax to  
1stMarDiv  
PERRYMAN JR, Charles E (3516) 1st  
MAW to MCAS EIToro  
PIERCY, Robert G (6671) 2dMAW to  
1stMarDiv  
RAILSBACK, Raymond R (0369) 2d-  
MarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
RAYMOND, Lewis D (3516) 3dMarDiv  
to MCB CamPen  
REED, Woodrow W (3516) 1stMAW to  
MCAF Santa Ana  
REILY, Harry H (0721) MCRD SDiego  
to MCB 29 Palms  
RICHARDS, David G (0369) MB NS  
SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
ROBINSON, Harry (0369) 1stMCRD to  
1stMarDiv  
SAMSON, Warner C (0369) MCRD  
SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
SANDERS, William J (1391) 1stMAW  
to MAG-32  
SANGMEISTER, Leonard. H. (6412)  
MAG-32 to 1stMarDiv  
SCHERWIN JR, Ernest E (6671) Pt  
Mugu to 1stMarDiv  
SENNHOLZ, Everett M (3049) 2dMAW  
to MCRD PI  
SHEPARD JR, William F (2771) 1st-  
MarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
SLEZAK, Louis P (0369) MCS Quant  
to 1stMarDiv  
SMITH, Arthur R (2336) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to MCAS CherPt  
SMITH JR, Gordon K (5537) HQMC to  
MCB CamPen  
SNOOK JR, William W (3049) 5thInf-  
Bn to MCAS EIToro  
STEPHENS, William L (0369) 2dMar-  
Div to MB NB NorVa  
SWAIN, Philip N (2539) 2dMarDiv to  
MCRD SDiego  
TRACY JR, Samuel T (6614) MAD Mfs  
to MAG-32  
TUSIA, Santo R (3049) MCB CamLej  
to Portsmouth Va  
VAN LUYNDER JR, Wesley A (6632)  
1stMarDiv to MAG-26  
WALDRON, Edson, A. (0141). MCS  
Quant to MB NB Bsn  
WALKER, Edison R (0811) 1stMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
WASHINGTON, Johnny C (0369) 2dMar-  
Div to 1stMarDiv  
WELK, Vernon R (3211) MCSC Al-  
bany to MCB CamPen  
WHITE, Berttram F (3421) 1stMarDiv  
to MCB CamPen  
WOOD, Bernard E (0441) ForTrps FMF-  
Lant to MCB CamPen  
YORK JR, James N (0811) 4thMCRD  
to FMFPac 29 Palms  
ZIMMERMAN, Charles A (0141) MCRD  
PI to MCB CamPen

E5

ABENE, Charles F (1841) 1stMCRD  
to MCB CamPen  
ANSELMO, Salvatore A (0141) 2dMar-  
Div to 1stMCRD  
ANTHONY, William J (0369) 3dMAW  
to MB NS Sfran

ARAGON, Gerald P (0231) 3dMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
ARRANTIS JR, Charles A (6413) NAS  
Willow Grove to MAG-26  
BEITLER, Charles W (3531) 3dMarDiv  
to 2dMarDiv  
BENNETT, Francis D (6613) MAG-32  
to 1stMarDiv  
BERNDT, Robert F (2543) MB NB  
Bklyn to MCB CamPen  
BLEDSOE, John D (0369) MCRD PI to  
1stMarDiv  
BLEDSOE, Otis W (0211) 3dMarDiv to  
MCAS EIToro  
BRADFORD, William E (2531) For-  
Trps FMFPac to MCRD SDiego  
BREAULT, Francois R (6481) 1stMAW  
to 1stMarDiv  
BREITENBACH, Raymond (3211) MCB  
CamLej to MCB CamPen  
BROOKSHIRE, Earl B (0369) 3dMAW  
to 1stMarDiv  
BROWN, Walter M (3051) 1stMAW to  
MCSC Albany  
BROWN JR, Robert (3011) 3dMarDiv  
to MCS Quant  
BURNWORTH, James W (3516) 9th-  
MCRD to MCB 29 Palms  
BUZZELL JR, Benjamin A (1841) 3d-  
MarDiv to MCB CamPen  
BYRD JR, Augustus (3211) MCSC Al-  
bany to MCB CamPen  
CAISE, Roger W (0369) 3dMarDiv to  
MCRD PI  
CARMEN, Nathaniel W (0141) 1stEngr-  
Bn to ForTrps CamLej  
CARRILLO, Ruben R (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
CHAFFEE, Delmar R (0369) 3dMarDiv  
to 2dMarDiv  
CHUN-FAT, Edward K (2311) 1stMar-  
Brig to MCB 29 Palms  
CLAYTON, James L (3211) MCB Cam-  
Lej to MCB CamPen  
CLEARLEY, Waylaine N (0141) 88thInf-  
Co to 1stMarDiv  
COBB, Ernest H (0369) MCRD SDiego  
to USS Toldre  
COCHRAN, Richard A (1833) ForTrps  
FMFLant to MCB CamPen  
COYLE, Eugene R (0111) Sasbo Japan  
to MCB CamPen  
CRANER, Franklin D (2111) 3dMarDiv  
to ForTrps CamLej  
CUNNINGHAM, Thomas A (0231) 2d-  
MAW to 1stMarDiv  
CURCIE, John E (0848) 3dMarDiv to  
FMFPac 29 Palms  
CUSICK, Richard D (2731) MCRD  
SDiego to MCB 29 Palms  
DALTON JR, Leslie R (1833) MCB  
CamPen to 1stMarDiv  
DAMON, Howard L (1519) 3dMarDiv  
to MCB CamLej  
DOUGLAS, Donald P (1316) 3dMarDiv  
to 1stMarDiv  
DOUGLAS, Windle C (3036) 1stMAW to  
MCS Quant  
DOYLE, Dale E (0141) MCAS CherPt  
to 11thInfBn  
DUNHAM, Melvin E (0811) 1stMar-  
Div to 1stMarDiv  
EXO, Ronald L (6621) 1stMAW to  
MCSC Barstow  
FAUGHT, Robert J (1841) ForTrps  
FMFLant to MCSC Albany  
FOSTER, William P (5711) 1stMAW to  
2dMarDiv  
FUZELL, Jack T (0141) 9thMCRD to  
MCAS EIToro  
GAY, Donald E (6613) MAD Mfs to  
MCAS CherPt  
GENT, William J (2531) 1stMarDiv to  
MCRD SDiego  
GERMAN, Raymond C (6741) 1st  
MarDiv to 3dMAW  
GLECKNER, Homer M (3071) 1stMAW  
to MCAS EIToro  
GOSSETT JR, Allen (2531) ForTrps  
FMFLant to MCRD SDiego  
GREEN, Grant (1391) MCB CamLej to  
MCAS CherPt  
GUFFE, David L (6481) 1stMAW to  
3dMAW  
HAIRSTON, Percy. (0849/0811). 1st  
ANGLICD to 1stMarDiv  
GULLICKSON, Milton A (6613) 3d-  
MAW to MAD Mfs  
HALEY, Donald E (1833) 12thMCRD  
to 1stMarDiv  
HALL JR, Clinton C (0141) MCS Quant  
to 1stMCRD  
HALLIWELL, Alfred J (0369) 2dMarDiv  
to MB NB Bklyn  
HARWOOD JR, Gerald R (1833) For-  
Trps FMFLant to MCB CamPen  
HAWLEY, Jack E (6614) 1stMarDiv  
to MAD Mfs  
HAYWOOD, Allen C (1391) 1stMarDiv  
to 3dMAW  
HEURING, Richard S (1841) 3dMarDiv  
to ForTrps 29 Palms  
HINTON, Ernest L (0369) New River  
NC to 1stMarDiv  
HOFFMAN, George W (3041) 1stMAW  
to MCSC Albany  
HOHL, Harvey A (1169) 1st MAW to  
MCB CamPen  
HOWELL, Billy (3211) MCRD PI to  
MCB CamPen  
JACOBSON, Cecil L (6621/0141) MCRD  
SDiego to 1stMarDiv  
JONES, Edward G (6412) AirFMFPac  
to MCAS EIToro  
JUNIO JR, Michael (2645) 1stMAW to  
1stMarDiv  
KELSO JR, Clarence W (3411) 1stMAW  
to 12thMCRD  
KNIGHTON, Charles T (1391) 3dMar-  
Div to MAG-26 New River  
KNOWLES, Stewart R (2336) HQMC to  
MB Indian Head Md  
LAMBERT, Ray O (0141) MCS Quant  
to 1stMCRD  
LAMBIASI, Louis C (3041) 1stMAW  
to MCSC Albany

TURN PAGE



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## TRANSFERS (cont.)

LAMERE, Thomas (6413) 1stMAW to MAD Jax  
LANGLINAIS, Walter R (6412) MCAAS Beaufort to 1stMarBrig  
LAOLAGI, Meafeu F (3121) MCB 29 Palms to HQMC  
LARVIE, Roger E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NB NorVa  
LEDBETTER, James R (6413) 1stMAW to MAG-36  
LEGARRETA JR, John A (0111) NGF WashDC to Sasebo Japan  
LOTT, Donald A (2531) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SDiego  
LOVRETA, Marijan (1811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
MAHONEY, Bernard R (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
MAILLY, Eugene R (5711) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig  
MARINO JR, Jack (1833) 3dMarDiv to For Trps CamLej  
MATHIS, Isaac J (1841) 2dMarDiv to MCSC Albany  
MC CLURE, James T (4131) 3dMAW to MCRD PI  
MC FADDEN, Bernard W (3531) SubB Nlon to 2dMarDiv  
MC GOVERN, Daryl J (1141) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
MC NALLY, James F (1833) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig  
MENCHEN, David O (3041) 1stMarDiv to MB Marianas  
MILLER, Richard G (2111) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSC Quant  
MIZELLS, Thomas K (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
MOISAN, John J (3111) 3dMAW to MCAS EIToro

MOORE, Orval L (1341) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv  
MOORE, Russel E (0141) 1stMarBrig to MCRD PI  
MONROE, Morris D (0141) 1stMCRRD to MCAS EIToro  
MORRIS, Gerald D (0161) Bridgeport Calif to MCRD PI  
MORRIS, John C (1345) 2dEngrBn to 2dMarDiv  
MURPHY, Joseph A (6412) NAS MFS to MCAS EIToro  
MYERS, Robert D (3531) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
NEALE, Charles A (3531) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
NEEL, Woodrow W (4631) HQMC to H&SBn FMFPac  
NELSON, Harry R (3071) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW  
NELSON, Oliver L (5516) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CamPen  
PENNY, William G (6413) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW  
PERLETH, Joseph L (3049) 2dOrdFid-MainCo to MCB CamPen  
PERRY, Joseph F (6411) 1stMAW to NAS So Weymouth Mass  
PHILLIMEANO, Leo P (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to 2dRIICO  
POWERS, Richard A (2645) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant  
PUCKETT, Arthur M (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
RAMONES, Feline (2533) 1stMarBrig to 2MAW  
RAMSEY, Bobby J (0141) MCAS CherPt to 88thInfCo  
REEB, Douglas B (3531) 9thMCRRD to 29 Palms  
REED, Lewis E (3431) MB NB Brem to MCB CamPen  
REILLY, Robert J (2531) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SDiego  
RISHER, William F (0161) H&SBn FMFPac to MCB CamPen  
ROBERTSON, Donald E (0811) 3dMarDiv to FMFPac 29 Palms

ROY, Frederick W (0741) 1stMCRRD to MCB 29 Palms  
RUSHING, Sidney O (0141) 2dMarDiv to 1stMCRRD  
RUSHTON, Billy S (0141) 6thMCRRD to 2dMarDiv  
RUSSELL, Lawrence (1833) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
RYDEBERG, Anthony E (0369) MB KodiakAl to 1stMarDiv  
ST. PETER, Arthur H (1391) 1stMarDiv to MCAS EIToro  
SAPP, George (3041) HQMC to MCB CamLej  
SAYA, Kenneth E (0141) 96thInfCo to MCB CamPen  
SISON, Donald (6631) 1stMarBrig to MAD Jax  
SMITH, Clifford D (6631) MAD Jax to 3dMAW  
SMITH, Harry E (2533) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SDiego  
STOCKTON, John L (1391) MCB CamLej to MAG-32  
TABOR, Edgar (0369) 2dMarDiv to SanJuan PR  
TALMADGE, Henry W (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
TAYLOR JR, George (6621) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to MAG-26  
TENPENNY, "J" "T" (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv  
THARP, Howard D (3141) 9thMCRRD to MCAS EIToro  
TRAVIS, Walter W (3371) 1stMarBrig to MCAF Santa Ana  
TORRES, Ernesto (0121) 8thMCRRD to MCAS CherPt  
VANATTA, James L (0741) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms  
VENANZI, Vincent J (0369) 11thInfBn to MCB 29 Palms  
VERRETT, Andrew N (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
VON SYDOW, Rudolph A (1391) ForTrps CamLej to MCAS CherPt  
WAGGENER, Richard P (6613) NAS to 3dMAW

WALSH, James P (2511) 1stMarDiv to MCAF Santa Ana  
WARD, Thomas R (6413) FMFPac to MAG-36 3dMAW  
WARREN, John C (6481) 1stMAW to 3dMAW  
WASHER, Roy L (0811) 1st ANGLICO to 2dMarDiv  
WATERS, Bobby J (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
WATIS, Russel H (3041) 3dSupCo to ForTrps 29 Palms  
WEBSTER, Frederick B (0369) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig  
WEINS, Norbert J (0721) MCRD SDiego to MCB 29 Palms  
WELCH JR, William H (6613) NAS Niag to MAD Mfs  
WESCOTT, Ivan L (2111) 1stMarDiv to NAS Grosse Ile Mich  
WHITAKER JR, Charles B N (2634) MCB CamLej to MCRD PI  
WHITEHURST, Willie L (0800) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
WILLIAMS, Richard (3361) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv  
WILLIAMS, Warren J (1141) 1stMAW to Bridgeport Calif  
WILLS, Robert L (0141) MB NNSYd Portsmouth to MB NB Npt  
WILSON, Dale E (3041) 1stDepSupBn to MCB CamPen  
WOOD, Tyler W (1391) 3dMarDiv to 2d MAW  
WOODHEAD, James J (3531) HQMC to 2dMarDiv  
WOODS, James N (1391) MCB CamLej to MCAS CherPt  
WORTHLEY, Russell C (1533) HQMC to MCSC Albany  
WRIGHT, Eugene M (1833) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen  
WRIGHT, Marvin (0369) USS Midway to 1stMarDiv  
ZIMMERMAN, August J (0141) MAD Jax to MCS Quant  
ZROWKA, Joseph (0811) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig

END



## RHINO HUNT

[continued from page 51]

### Necessary Administrative Arrangements

- A letter to the Commandant of the Marine Corps requesting permission to visit East Africa.
- Your passport from State Dept. and visas (from the British Embassy or consulate) for Kenya or Uganda.
- International Certificate of Inoculation & Vaccination against smallpox & yellow fever. Boosters for typhoid-pora typhoid, cholera and tetanus are also a good idea. Your medical officer can help you here.

### Travel

- You can, if time permits, travel on a space available basis on MATS to Morocco or Libya and then hope to get a ride to Casablanca, Morocco, or Benghazi, Libya, in order to connect with a commercial airline going into Nairobi.
- Or you can travel MATS to Europe and then get a commercial flight, or fly all the way commercial, which will only take three or four days. However, commercial round trip will cost about \$1100 tourist class.

END

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 13]

My group is still good, though.

PFC Edward F. Good, Jr.  
Disbursing Office

Third Marine Division, FMF  
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● **Marksmanship Branch, G-3, HQMC,** said the records obtained from the **Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island,** show that **Pvt C. R. Bartness** on **11 July 1958,** fired the **.45 caliber pistol "A" course** with a total score of **372** out of a possible **400.** The breakdown of this score was: **25SF 91; 15RF 91; 25TF 90; 25QF 100;** total score, **372.** This is considered the high score for a recruit at Parris Island until other records to the contrary are discovered.

The **Marksmanship Branch** feels you have a good start on a pistol shooter's career (team-wise). They suggested, if possible, that you follow through with the **1959 Competition-in-Arms Program** shooting in a division match. You must do this before you can make the **Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team.**—Ed.

### CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Dear Sir:

As a retired Marine, I would like to know if I am eligible to take correspondence courses through the **Marine Corps Institute** or the **U. S. Armed Forces Institute.**

Thomas C. Taliaferro, Jr.  
223 Danube Ave.

Tampa 6, Fla.

● **Retired and disabled Marines** are eligible to take courses through the **Marine Corps Institute** but not through **USAFL.** For information on enrolling in the **MCI,** write to the **Director, Marine Corps Institute, Washington 3, D. C.** In your letter, be sure to mention that you are retired, and give your rank, service number and **MOS.**—Ed.



### CIVIL WAR MEDAL

Dear Sir:

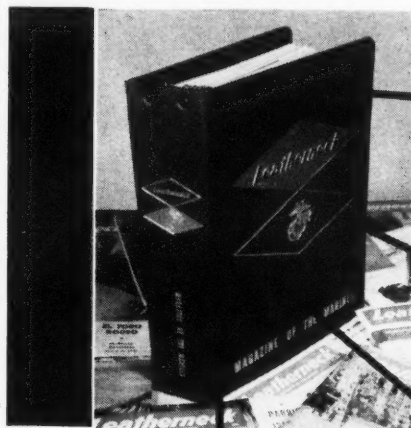
We have searched all the **Marine Exchanges** and **military supply stores** in this area, trying to find a **Civil War Medal** to wear with our authorized ribbons—but to no avail.

Could you tell us where we may purchase same, or does the **Marine Corps** intend to issue them to us?

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 79)

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# SPORT SHORTS

by AMSgt Woody Jones

Leatherneck Sports Editor

## NAMES IN SPORTS

When the *Navy Times* picked tackle **Manny "Moose" Congedo** for its 1958 All-Sea Service football team, **Congedo** became the second Hawaii Marine player selected for the paper's first squad. Another tackle, **Don Deskins**, now playing for the University of Michigan, was the first Hawaii Marine so honored, in 1955.

**Jack Dohrman**, a member of the San Diego Marine basketball team, was reportedly scheduled to enter the Naval Academy, in June. . . . **Eddie LeBaron**, Washington Redskins' quarterback, was 16 years old when he reported to coach **Amos Alonzo Stagg**, at the College of the Pacific.

Playing last year for Mount St. Mary's (Md.), **Jack Sullivan**, high-scoring Quantico basketball player, led the nation's small college scorers. . . The San Diego Marine boxing coach, **Frank Veith**, was once a sparring partner for **Max Schmeling**, former heavyweight champion.

Coached by **Harold Broughton**, a former Skyline Conference champion at Colorado State University, the Camp Pendleton wrestling team posted a 17-14 win over previously undefeated El Camino College (Calif.) "**Monk**" **Tiernan**, **Ron Pineda**, **Jerry Hoke** and **Bud Belz** led the Marine cause.

**Bob White**, a Marine on the carrier *Midway*, can do 4050 sit-ups. . . . **Moga King** and **Mary Jo Greenley** are outstanding players on the Camp Pendleton Woman Marine basketball team. . . . **L. C. Ritter** caught a 37-pound ono (wahoo), the second largest fish caught by a Kaneohe, Hawaii,

Marine Corps Air Station Rod and Gun Club member.

During the Second Marine Division boxing tournament, at Camp Lejeune, N. C., **Walter Brown**, who claimed that he'd never boxed previously, won the 178-pound title for the 10th Marines . . . "Big League" baseball player **Roberto Clemente**, a six-month Reservist, has completed recruit training at Parris Island, S. C.

**Charlie Brown**, Golden Gloves bantamweight champion, has joined the San Diego Marine boxing team . . . **Bill Wheeler**, quarterback for the Missouri School of Mines (Rolla, Mo.) football team, received an "athlete of the month" award. Wheeler, who is a member of the Marine Corps' Platoon Leaders Class program, was among the top small-college passers last year.

Welterweight **Jimmy Flood**, light welter **Ernie Dawson**, lightweight **Norman Harris** and light heavyweight **Gerry Eley** led the Camp Lejeune boxing team to a 4-3 upset over the highly regarded Bolling Air Force Base team. The Lejeune boxers had previously disposed of the Fort Eustis, Va., team, 5-0, with **Flood**, **Eley** and featherweight **Rocky Fiorentino** winning by knockouts.

*The Windward Marine* reported that **Scotty Harris**, Hawaii Marine football coach, and **Johnny Dang**, of the Honolulu-based civilian Hawaiian Rams, had collaborated, were striving to bring three Mainland Marine football teams to Hawaii in '59.

With his team affected by fighters being discharged from the service, **Bill Fackelman**, the Camp Pendleton boxing coach, issued a call for prospective, but experienced, middleweights, flyweights and featherweights.

**A. H. McMurtrey** received an award at the Kaneohe, Hawaii, Marine Corps Air Station for coaching the Service Battalion's six-man football team to an undefeated season. . . . The San Diego Marine judo team is coached by **R. Y. Kaaekuahiwi**, holder of a second don black belt.

**Pete Raino** and **Dick McMurray** were individual honors winners in an intramural bowling tournament at the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, S. C. . . . **Don Smith**, a guard on the San Diego Marine basketball team, scored 43 points when his team defeated Mirror Glaze, of Pasadena, Calif., 92-85.





In a meeting between the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif., and San Diego boxing teams, the lone 'Palms winner was **Leopoldo Dimando**. San Diego winners were **Norm Kuka**, **George Zapp**, **George Greene**, **Roosevelt Saunders** and **Ron Pettus**.

The Camp Pendleton basketball team, led by player-coach **Ed Bugniazet** and guard **Bill Peterson**, was off to a winning season. . . . *The Pendleton Scout* reported that **Red Adams**, a scout for the Los Angeles Dodgers, last year signed Pendleton baseball pitcher **Len Schnittker** for a \$20,000 bonus.

At San Diego, pistol shooter **Bill McMillan, Jr.**, rifle shooter **Mike Pietroforte** and baseball pitcher **Earl Wilson** were recipients of awards from the Breitbard Athletic Foundation. . . . **Bert Freedman** was elected president of the Rifle and Pistol Club at the Kaneohe, Hawaii, Marine Corps Air Station.

**Carl F. Eltzholtz**, of the San Diego Marine tennis team, defeated **John Cranston**, ranked seventh among California players, in the first round of the National Hardcourt Championships, at La Jolla, Calif. The Marine later lost to **Budge Patty**, an international star.

The Hawaii Marine boxing team participated in a smoker against inmates of the Oahu Prison, won five bouts by knockouts, one by a decision, and drew in two fights. Marine winners, via knockouts, were **Gabriel Terronez**, **Lee Hackney**, **Al Stensrud**, **Ray Phillips** and **Al "Rocky" Santiago**.

Not to be outdone by the base boxing team, the Camp Lejeune wrestlers, led by **Carroll Campbell**, **Howard George**, **Dick Brittain**, **George McCreary** and **Dave Peterson**, defeated the Fort Eustis, Va., wrestlers, 38-0.

#### ASSORTED NOTES

The Air Force All-Stars defeated the Marine All-Stars, 60-0, in the Okinawa Shuri Bowl, went on to defeat the Army All-Stars, 20-0, in the Tokyo Rice Bowl for the Far East football title.

The Hawaii Marine basketball team won 13 consecutive 1958-59 games before it finally lost, 61-60, to the Hickam Air Force Base Flyers. **END**

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 77]

We didn't know until last week that we rated the ribbon. We discovered the fact quite by accident while reading *Jane Blakeney's Heroes U. S. Marine Corps 1861 - 1955* (Part XI, Page 474).

To wit: "Awarded to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served in the Naval service during the Civil War, between 15 April, 1861, and 9 April 1965."

Jet Stream Staff  
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station  
Beaufort, S. C.

● The last one was issued to Pvt Horace Peedie, who was responsible for this typographical error.—Ed.

#### STAMPS FROM ISRAEL

Dear Sir:

Recently, I found a badly battered copy of *Leatherneck*, dated July, 1958, where, under the title of "Sound Off," I read about a Marine or ex-Marine, who, being disable, wishes to start a collection of stamps and coins as a hobby.

Being unable to make out his name and address, I would like to ask you to forward the package of enclosed stamps to the man in question.

I do realize that the stamps have no value, but I would like to show this Marine that he is not forgotten and wish him a speedy recovery.

Please permit me to show my admiration for the Corps in this way and let me tell you that *Leatherneck* does a fine job for the Marines wherever they are.

Peter G. Brockman  
1/3 Nordansh

Haifa, Israel

● Thank you for your thoughtful gesture. We feel certain that Mr. Robert G. Dasse, of 20 Capitol Ave., Meriden, Conn., will be happy to receive your gift.—Ed.

#### FOREIGN MARINE CORPS

Dear Sir:

While scanning through an official publication recently, I ran across an article stating that the South Korean Marine Corps is the world's second largest Marine Corps. Is this true?

Could you list for me . . . the countries possessing a Marine Corps, and could this be done in accordance to their Marine Corps size?

As an aid, I will list from a very  
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 89)



## HINTS

[continued from page 39]

will probably advise you that your abilities have been evaluated prior to your arrival.

You are assigned to duty, let us say, as barracks police officer. This duty affords a wide field for a lieutenant to display and exercise his initiative and critical judgment. The barracks police officer is responsible for the cleanliness, sanitation, and other conditions affecting the health and physical welfare of the command. Such items as clean sidewalks, decks in the barracks, heads, garbage disposal, rodent control, etc., are the responsibility of the police officer.

Initiative can be displayed immediately, and desired corrections in established procedure may be brought to the attention of the commanding officer. These constructive criticisms should not be lumped into one discussion, or report. They should be brought to the attention of the commanding officer one at a time; one each day, in order that they will be continuous and emphatic.

Opportunities for exercising initiative will fill your critical mind. You suggest that the sweeping of sidewalks, roads, verandas, presently performed by occupants of the brig, be assigned to Women Marines, using electric vacuum cleaners.

Initiative on the part of a lieutenant

in his capacity as a police officer can readily be extended to the brig. You recommend the installation in the prisoners' quarters of a TV set, electric toasters, electric coffee percolators, cold beer, innerspring mattresses, evening slippers, etc.

Your ideas, being original, should not only be reported, verbally and daily to the commanding officer, but should be confirmed, in each case by personal letter to ensure a record of such originality and initiative, and to protect your ideas. Someone might lay claim to your projects. You should display a friendly attitude toward the commanding officer in your letters. Begin the letters by such greeting as "My dear Maj." or, better, you use his nickname if he has one, as for instance, "Dear Squeak." He will love the informality of your approach.

Your duties will include that of fire marshal. This is a most important and responsible detail to duty. You proceed to immediately inspect all the fire equipment, including the fire extinguishers hanging on all walls, to see if they are in working order. The first question is, of course, "Are all the extinguishers filled, ready to function?"

You direct the fire detail to remove all portable extinguishers from the walls of the barracks and offices (there will probably be about 25 or 30) and have them taken out on the lawn and discharged, just to check up. The Marines will enjoy squirting the chemi-

cals on the grass.

When all extinguishers are emptied, you report to the post quartermaster and inform him that all extinguishers functioned perfectly, that all are in a discharged condition, and they must now be immediately recharged in order that the Marine Barracks will be protected in case of fire. The post quartermaster will appreciate your thoughtfulness and initiative, and will happily forego any evening engagement to assure that the extinguishers are immediately recharged. It will not be necessary for you to be present with him during the operation of recharging.

To increase the efficiency of the fire crew, some morning, about 0200, you assimilate a fire in the commanding officer's quarters. The fire call alarm will cause the entire Marine Barracks personnel to assemble at the commanding officer's quarters. The sergeant of the guard will have awakened the commanding officer and his family by the time that the fire crew arrives. Water from the hose can be squirted against the walls and windows of the commanding officer's quarters, ladders can be placed, and men practiced in the methods of clambering up on the roof, dragging the hose with them. This will be an excellent exercise and not only the commanding officer, but his wife and family will comment most emphatically on your initiative and efficiency. The Marines in the barracks will freely comment on your ability.

Noting that the prisoners are always tired, very tired, at the end of each day, due to their many tasks, you submit to the commanding officer a recommendation to relieve this situation, an idea that is truly original. You recommend that a "happy hour" be instituted at the EM Club every evening, with the prisoners as guests. All hands will really love this recreational feature.

Very shortly you receive telegraphic orders to proceed without delay, to your new post of duty. You sigh, realizing that there is so much more to do at your present post, but you console yourself with the thought that telegraphic orders indicate that you are more needed at your new post. You proceed to carry out your orders.

In the event that you are ordered to duty on board ship, you find numerous outlets for the exercise of your talents for promoting the efficiency of the Navy. The Navy is steeped in tradition and you find that tradition, at times, appears to militate against proficiency. At least, so it seems to your critical eye. You, of course, understand that our Navy has never been defeated in battle since the very beginning of this country, and naval traditions are the outgrowth of this magnificent record. Nevertheless, (continued on page 90)



"Frankly, I'm worried, Doc. The troops are beginning to like me: dogs no longer snap at my heels, and my mother is starting to write again!"

Leatherneck Magazine

## TRIPLE THREAT

[continued from page 21]

The "striking date" is seven years, or after completion of about 100 jumps. First Force Reconnaissance Company will soon make its 3500th jump.

Eligibility for "jump pay" requires individuals to make a jump each quarter. However, this minimum requirement is surpassed by everyone. Members of the Reconnaissance and Pathfinder Platoons make between 15 and 20 each year. Officers, team leaders and jump masters normally exceed the 20 figure. The officers receive \$110 extra, while the enlisted can expect a \$55 swelling of their pay check.

Recon scouts will readily admit that the Pathfinders have the toughest assignment. Detection is almost a certainty, and when they hit the deck, they remain in the immediate vicinity to guide in the assault force.

The Pathfinder Platoon is the largest unit in the company. Personnel number four officers and 33 enlisted. First Lieutenant David A. Ramsey is platoon commander and personnel are split up into four teams of nine men each. Each team is headed by an officer. The team carries approximately 1000 pounds of gear, necessary in directing helicopters into a landing site.

Webster defines a pathfinder as one who discovers a new route by exploring untraveled regions. A Pathfinder Team accomplishes just that, in a mission of paramount importance to the success of a helicopter-borne assault force. Each team is a self-sufficient unit. They are identical in size and can be employed independently or as a platoon. The mission would determine how many Pathfinder Teams would be used.

Pathfinders are highly skilled specialists with a mission emerging from the needs brought by the new rapid mobile warfare. A nine-man team can land within a 100-yard circle. Normally, jumpers follow each other out at about one-second intervals. The "stick pusher" is the last man out. The jump master usually leads the "stick" out.

No motion is wasted as Pathfinders rid themselves of parachutes and go into action. Each man in the team has specific tasks to perform, all in minutes before the assault helicopters appear on the horizon. As few as 15 minutes prior to the assault, a Pathfinder Team is parachuted into the objective. They set up radio communications with the oncoming helicopters, determine the best landing sites, rig smoke signals and panel markers. During night landings, special lights guide the 'copters in the

landing zone. Upon arrival of the assault force, the Pathfinders direct the men toward the objective to be taken.

Because of the time element, the Pathfinders have a limited scouting requirement. If taken under fire, they simply shift the landing zone to a better protected site. Other limited capabilities of the Pathfinders include gathering of radiological data, to performing light engineering tasks. Following the landing of the last helicopter, the Pathfinders are relieved and ferried back to the carrier for later use.

Pathfinders are equipped with pistols or submachine guns. M-1 rifles are not issued, but are on hand as company property for parades and formations. Each team carries a .30 caliber machine gun.

"At any time during a flight, one of three people can halt a jump," Maj Meyers said. Either the drop zone commander, the pilot or the jump master."

In flight, the jump master monitors the radio conversations between the pilot and the ground to ensure that the surface winds have not picked up. Visibility, the speed of the plane and height are also safety factors. Each is considered before giving the "go sign" to the chutist.

Sixteen officers and SNCOs are qualified as jump masters in the company at present. They are familiar with all types of aircraft, the necessary pre-jump checks, and they have made many night and day jumps, both static and free-fall. Safety checks are made on the ground by the jump master and rigger, and again in the air.

Additional gear is carried by Pathfinders in a GP (general purpose) bag.

In the descent, it hangs from a lowering line and hits the ground first, preventing injury to the jumper. Because they carry this additional gear, i.e., radios, panels, etc., they have been nicknamed the "jumping junkmen" by members of the other platoons. The same name applies to the communicators, who also jump carrying up to 100 pounds of radio equipment.

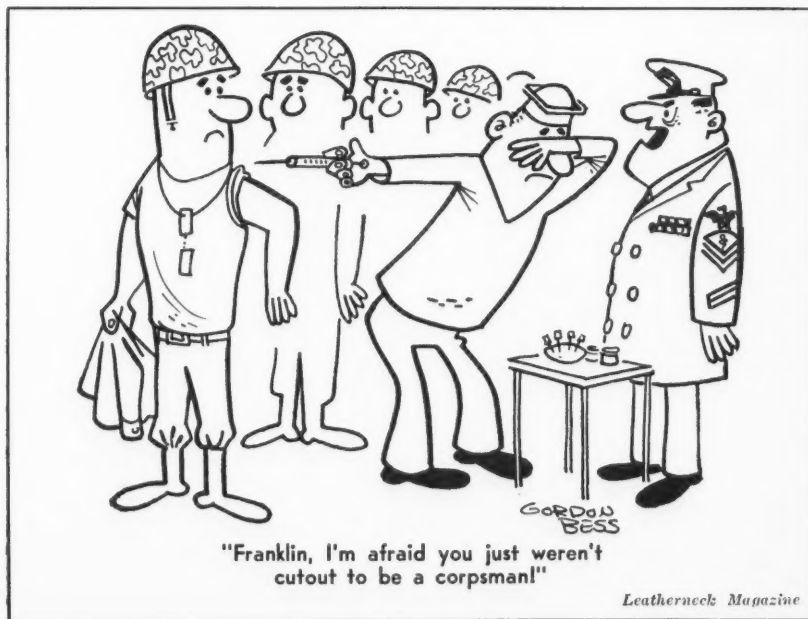
During field missions, the Pathfinders wear Marine utilities and regular steel helmets. An added chin strap is attached so it isn't lost during a jump. The recon scouts wear camouflaged utilities and football helmets. The helmets are discarded after the jump and a visorless utility cap is worn.

In the past year, about one-third of all jumps have been made at night. The training areas have centered around Camp Pendleton, El Centro and Santa Ana. Needless to say, night "leaping" has its drawbacks, but is necessary, at times, to avoid detection.

The new Pathfinder concept calls for fast, wide-awake reactions and self-reliance. When a team hits the silk into a drop zone in enemy real estate, each member knows where he belongs in the perimeter, what communications are required for oncoming 'copters, the placement of necessary identification panels, etc.

Following the Pathfinders by minutes is the helicopter assault force. Split-second timing is necessary during the ship-to-shore operation. Every advantage of the chopper's weight-lifting capacity is utilized to achieve the necessary speed, mobility and maneuverability.

"There's more demanded for an NCO  
**TURN PAGE**



Leatherneck Magazine



## TRIPLE THREAT (cont.)

here than most organizations," ASSgt James E. Canada said. "He has to do more thinking for himself and make more decisions for others."

ACpl Robert J. DesRoches, a Pathfinder member, added, "We jump into a pre-determined area. There is no standard size—it could be the size of a postage stamp if someone wanted it."

Landing in cactus, water or trees always results in a never-ending kidding by fellow members of the team. A "head-on landing" happens when a foot becomes entangled in a suspension line. Then, the parachutists lands head down. A "buddy jump" occurs when two parachutes become tangled.

The parachute is a method of transportation from the plane to the ground. Once on the ground, the real job begins. To accomplish identical missions, teams could also be flown in by helicopter, fixed-wing aircraft, be trucked in or could use water routes. A solid majority preferred jumping to swimming.

Underwater training is perhaps the hardest to learn. Experience is the only teacher. For the most part, a parachutist is concerned that his chute opens properly and that he is not dragged on the ground after landing. A swimmer, by comparison, must contend with pressures, hidden reefs and coral, tricky tides and breakers, and the unknown. Something new occurs on or under the water every minute. It takes a jumper approximately 40 seconds to hit the deck from 1250 feet altitude. A scout-swimmer might be in the water for hours, awaiting a favorable time to beach. Endurance and stamina are all-important.

The five-week course in scuba training takes place at Camp Pendleton and Pearl Harbor. Classes include the use of lung equipment and the principles in buoyant ascent and free ascent. All recon-men will be dual trained as amphibious scouts and parachute scouts. This includes graduation from Scuba and Jump Schools. The physical qualifications are high—the individual must pass a Class II Flight Physical and a Navy Diver's Physical.

Maj Meyers, a skin diver hobbyist, is Navy scuba-qualified. Others in the company, dual-trained for the present, include Capt McKinstry, AGySgts Milton E. Runnells, Robert L. Gutierrez, ASSgts MacKinzie, John P. Freitas and ASgt Robert R. Knorr. Runnells is also a school-trained, hard hat diver. The goal of the company is to have 96 enlisted men qualified as jumpers and 60 with the dual capability.

Other courses of study open to men of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company include Ranger School at Fort Benning, Unconventional Warfare or Special Forces Schools at Fort Bragg, Prisoner Interrogation School at Camp Pendleton, Mountain Leadership or Escape and Evasion class at Pickel Meadows. "There's always someone on TAD orders," AMSgt Henry commented.

At NAS, El Centro, regular tests continue with different types of parachutes. ASSgt Zwiener, who has logged more than 100 jumps, is a test jumper. Capt Carothers and Capt Wesley H. Rice, the Operations Officer, will replace Maj Meyers as officer test jumpers. Prior to his transfer, the major had made 120 jumps, 64 of which were free-fall.

Test jumpers are experienced with many types of parachutes. Recently, 30 chutes of a new blank-gore design were ordered for test purposes.

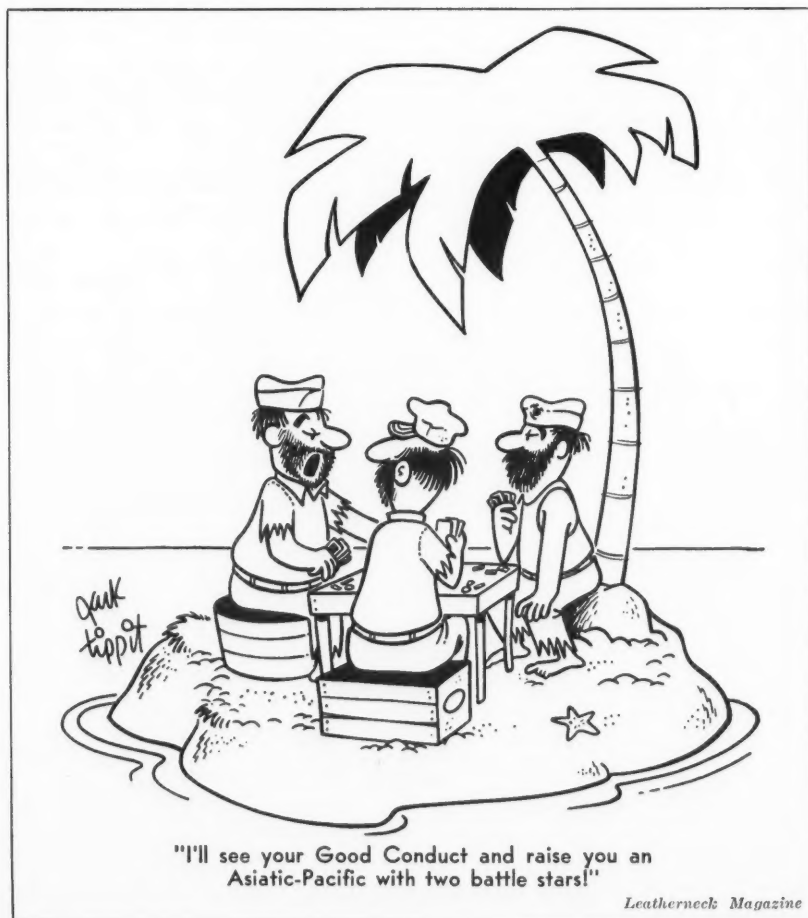
Communications is a vital commodity. Without the means to get reconnaissance information out to necessary agencies, para-scout teams are of little use. Comm personnel in the company are also qualified jumpers. The radios they operate include the MAY, PRC-6 and PRC-10.

The communication unit is headed by First Lieutenant Phillip T. Arman. His section numbers 18 men. They normally work with the 1st and 2d Platoons, not with the Pathfinders. In the field, employment would be to set up a reconnaissance radio relay team in the central area of operation of the four-man reconnaissance teams. The communicators' task would be to receive and pass on information of an intelligence nature and to make necessary arrangements to get out, following the completion of the recon mission.

Photographs, sketches, captured enemy equipment and documents would be delivered to waiting submarines or "mailed" via a snatch air pickup.

AMSgt Harry H. Walter, communications chief, was a para-Marine in the early days of World War II. He has 62 jumps to his credit, 35 as a member of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company.

AMSgt Walter demonstrated a few months ago how a radio man can talk his way to the ground during a jump. "It has no (continued on page 84)



## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS

**A**LTHOUGH we have never been able to figure where Marines kept the highly treasured items they collect in their travels, we do know that they are natural-born connoisseurs of past-era pistols, swords, coins, helmets, books, shoulder patches, steins, bells, lanterns, antiques, bottles, or what-have-you. In future issues we will devote this page, and more space, if interest is as rampant as we expect it will be, to collectors, regardless of what they collect.

If you are a pistol fancier, drop us a line and tell us about your collection. If you have items to trade, say so; maybe we'll find a taker.

We've found that collectors are always on the lookout for reference books which catalogue and describe the items they accumulate. These books are often hard to find since they do not appeal to a general readership and are, therefore, not advertised extensively. We will make an effort to fill this gap by printing short reviews of these collectors' books as they are released for publication. All of them will, of course, be available through the *Leatherneck Bookshop*.

Each month we'll feature a collector who can be considered an authority in his field. We're accepting nominations now. Know anybody who qualifies? Write us. We'll make him famous.

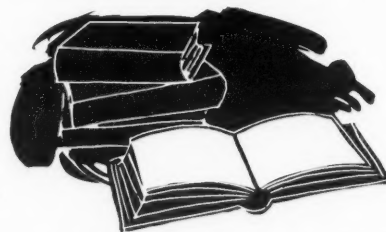
If the Washington area is any indication, we suspect that other areas may also abound in available booty for the collector at reasonable prices. And, with the boys who covet the rarities, this is an all-important factor. You can buy almost anything if you're got the money, but the true collector just isn't satisfied with acquisition; his real charge is in getting it for far less than he would have paid for it anyway if he hadn't gotten it for far less than he would have, etc.

The favorite hunting ground for collectors stationed in the vicinity of the Nation's Capital is a huge barn-like structure on Glebe Road just off Route 50, called the Thieves' Market. Several times a month Proprietor Henry Cohen hauls in gigantic van loads of incredible merchandise which runs the gamut

from rare antiques to discarded junk. Unlike most operators who lock their doors while they are sorting out the fine pieces to be held for auction, Henry permits his clientele to rummage, browse and paw the piles of dishes, firearms, swords, medals, glassware, silverware, clocks, coffee grinders, pewter, helmets, armor and statues, while he and his staff battle valiantly to salvage the antiques and objects d'art for the high bidders who congregate at his gala auctions.

Since the turnover in collectible wares at the Thieves' Market resembles a hurricane at full speed, our tip to collectors is to case the place regularly and grab your treasure when you see it. It won't be there an hour later!

At the moment, we are fortunate to have available several excellent reference books for collectors which we recommend without reservation.



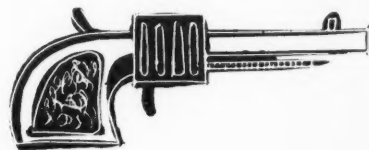
*The Samurai Sword: A Handbook*, by John M. Yumoto, is published by the Charles E. Tuttle Company of Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo, Japan. Price \$3.75.

The samurai sword has long been considered one of the most outstanding examples of Japan's tradition of highly skilled craftsmanship. The purpose of Mr. Yumoto's handbook is to furnish samurai sword owners and collectors with information about their swords, to relate some of the intriguing history and legends surrounding them, and to emphasize their artistic value.

It is the opinion of Ye Editor that the book more than accomplishes its purpose; generously, it provides the collector with 49 plates and 31 figures—satisfying the need for pictorial coverage, often lacking in collectors' reference books.

*Gran'Pappy's Pistol* by Duncan McConnell, Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. Discount Price \$3.15.

The author, a college professor and well-known authority on weapons, uses his volume to poke fun at nearly everybody remotely concerned with gun collecting, using himself as his primary target. Quite a little knowledge is disseminated in anecdotal camouflage.



*The Gun Collector's Handbook Of Values* by Charles Edward Chapel. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. Discount Price \$8.10

It is difficult to imagine any serious gun collector who would fail to have Chapel's third completely revised edition in his personal library. The book obviously is a recognized standard as well as an invaluable reference work.



*From Flintlock To M1* by Joseph W. Shields, Jr. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. Discount Price \$6.75

The writer has amassed, after what must have been a staggering research effort, interesting historical data on weapons invented for, found in, or used by America since its revolutionary period. He communicates his erudition in a style that the reader will find both interesting and educational.

And that wraps it up for this month. All material for this page should be addressed to: Ye Editor, THE ATTIC, Leatherneck, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C. **END**

## TRIPLE THREAT

[continued from page 82]

practical value," he said. "I wanted to prove that it could be done."

During one of his early tries, he shookup one bystander in particular.

His voice was loud and clear—"We're going into the final leg. Will jump in 30 seconds."

Next was heard, "On standby—jumping—one, two, three, four, five," etc.

Thinking that the pilot had abandoned his ship, the frightened bystander was heard to say, "My God, he jumped and he's still talking."

Walter has made many 30— to 60—second delayed jumps and was forced to activate his reserve chute only twice in a span of 18 years. He's 39 years of age. He said, "It's not the jumps we communicators are concerned about, it's lugging that heavy equipment

around on the ground once we set down."

ASgt William C. Shaver, a radio technician, added, "We could jump an elephant if we could get it through the door." Shaver joined the company in January, 1958, and has already made 18 drops.

Company riggers were compared to the second man in a foxhole. The riflemen have confidence in each other. The same applies to the riggers by the recon scouts and Pathfinders. It's the riggers' task to pack and repair all chutes. On occasion they jump and are as proficient in parachuting as anyone else in the company.

A log is kept on each chute. Those not used within 60 days are opened, inspected, dried and repacked. Giant sewing machines are on hand to mend webbing, panels and harnesses.

AGySgt Edward E. Wissler, NCO-in-Charge of the Parachute Loft, and his five riggers all work by the principle "Until men grow wings, I will be sure." It's the rigger's code.

The 1st Force Reconnaissance Company is on a day-by-day, ready standby. Captain William E. Block, supply officer, indicated that the company or one or more platoons could move out in less than two hours. Necessary equipment is boxed, ready for immediate use.

Both the Pathfinders and recon scouts receive judo, water safety and hand-to-hand combat instructions. Other classes include rubber boat handling, open water swimming, bayonet fighting, combat sketching, unarmed defense, identification of military symbols, combat intelligence, road and bridge reconnaissance and normal general military subjects. Each platoon makes daily runs of two to four miles, as well as enjoying organized athletics.

On different occasions in the past, members of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company were deployed to the Far East to take part in scheduled operations. Three times recently, they supported the Third Marine Division. They have made jumps at Okinawa, Japan, and the Philippines. Last year, they took part in "OPERATION STRONG-BACK." This year, they will support the First Marine Division and Third Marine Aircraft Wing in PhilLex 12-59 at Camp Pendleton.

To the Marine Corps, which has come a long way since it was assigned the task of guarding the six ships of the Continental Navy in 1775, the transition to modern-day warfare has been one of the constant research and tailoring of tactics to fit each new situation. The readiness of the Corps to meet the challenge of the atomic age can be measured in the formation of units such as the triple-threat Force Reconnaissance Company.

END



Latherneck Magazine





*Sherree North*

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
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**LEATHERNECK'S**  
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**MARCH**  
1959

# In Reserve



Edited by AMSgt Walter Stewart



Photo by AGySgt Ed Barnum

Veteran Marine pilots, Maj J. Ostmeyer and 1stLt H. Judeman, fly their own planes to attend monthly Reserve training in Denver, Colo.

## Long Distance Training

When the Marine Air Detachment at Buckley Field, Denver, Colo., holds its monthly two-day Reserve training sessions, it gets something close to nationwide attendance. Reservists from Wyoming, New Mexico, Kansas, Montana, Utah, Nebraska and even California, take to the highways and airways to attend week-end drill.

ACpl Gayle L. Norman, a lineman for an Atwood, Kans., power company, travels 221 miles each way, either driving or by bus. Major John H. Ostmeyer, from Sharon Springs, Kans., flies to meetings in his own plane, as

does First Lieutenant Harold G. Judeman, of Geraldine, Mont.

The two who really rate merit badges for traveling the longest distances are First Lieutenant Harry C. Baker, from Los Angeles, and Captain James R. Evans, of Long Beach, Calif. Both officers trek to Denver to be with their old outfit.

AGySgt Ed Barnum  
MARTD, MARTC, Denver, Colo.

## Forestry Aid

Flamethrowers were used by Jackson, Mich., Reservists to bring new life to a forest in an experiment conducted re-

cently for the Lower Michigan Chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

By directing a searing blast of flame at the tops of the Jack Pine seed trees in Huron National Forest, the foresters reasoned, the crowns on the seed cones would burst open, spilling their seedlings to start a new crop.

The foresters are seeking ways to re-seed the Jack Pines after a timber harvest. When other methods failed, they called on the Marines and their flamethrowers. Captain J. P. Gagliardo, 1stSgt Stanley F. Byczek and ASgt W. R. Calfee, all of the 84th Infantry Company, participated in the experiment, which was conducted near East Tawos, Mich.

Hq., 9thMCRD, Chicago, Ill.

## Top Time Trophy

The 89th Infantry Company of Columbia, S. C., doesn't have to worry about PFC Andrew C. Hyman making it to drills on time. Hyman recently drove his dragster "Shade Tree Eliminator" 125.75 miles per hour over the Chester, S. C. dragway to win the International Timing Association's top timing trophy at the track.

The Bugle, 89th Inf. Co.  
Columbia, S. C.

## History Revisited

A battle which might have been fought in 1862 was enacted by Richmond, Va., Marines recently when 180 members of the 1st 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion traveled to historic Berkeley Plantation for an overnight maneuver. They were the first troops to camp there since the Civil War.

The Reservists bivouacked near old fortifications which had been set up by General George McClellan during his retreat from Richmond. One platoon was directed to defend the grass-covered trenches which overlook the James River near Hopewell. The battalion was formed into an infantry



Photo by ACpl W. C. Clifton

◀ A Marine Reservist defended his position during maneuvers staged near the James River

enlistments and a number of PLC and OCC enrollments. The Reservist is an adult advisor for a local high school fraternity, about 65 per cent of whom have joined either the Regular or Reserve Establishment.

Willingham's judo team is making preparations for more television appearances and exhibitions at fairs throughout the state.

USMCRS, Oklahoma City, Okla.

### Pride of Mississippi

Members of the 1st Armored Amphibian Company, Gulfport, Miss., served as a color guard when Miss America of 1959 paraded through that city recently. Mary Ann Mobley, Mississippi's pride and joy, toured the downtown area and aided in a local business promotion effort.

Globe & Anchor  
Gulfport, Miss.

### Prominent San Franciscan

Henry R. Rolph, prominent San Francisco attorney and civic official, was recently named to the post of commanding officer of VTU 12-38. Rolph, a member of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and acting mayor on several occasions, holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve.

The mission of VTU 12-38 is training in staff planning, with emphasis on communication and information. The unit was organized in 1953, and, prior to LtCol Rolph's appointment, was commanded by Major Richard Armstrong.

LtCol Rolph commanded a weapons company during the capture of Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima and served as military governor of the Yumagachi Prefecture in Japan in 1945. He is a member of the executive boards of the Boy Scouts of America, Marine Memorial Association, Salvation Army, Marine Exchange, and the Board of Governors of the Port of San Francisco.

Hq. 12thMCCRD, San Francisco  
END

company and given the assignment of overrunning enemy lines.

McClellan was ready to make a stand here," Malcolm Jamieson, owner of the plantation, said. "He was worried about a land attack. With his gunboats patrolling the river, he built his trenches right back to the water."

The cold was as much a part of the two-day drill as was the training exercise itself. Temperatures dropped to 17 degrees during the night. Canteens were frozen by 0430 and drinking water had to be thawed. Tents and sleeping bags, along with campfires, were the only protection from the cold for the Richmond Marines.

"We were interested in training on a Civil War battleground because of the lessons taught by these old battles," said Lieutenant Colonel James M. Slay, commanding officer of the battalion. "The principles of warfare are the same now as they were during the Civil War, if you take away the difference of modern weapons. . . ."

The enemy in the trenches was assumed to be the remnant of a force which had landed at Norfolk and launched an attack on Washington a month ago. It had been pushed back and the local Marines were mopping up an isolated element.

The Reservists deployed in a long skirmish line across a plowed field and fired blank ammunition directly on the trenches. One unit moved around to

the river and attacked in a flanking action through the trenches, rolling up the defense.

"This was the only way McClellan could have been defeated by land," said Lieutenant Colonel Maurice P. Appleton, battalion Inspector-Instructor. "It was the single flaw in the position."

ASgt Alan R. Harris  
1st 105-mm. Howitzer Bn.  
Richmond, Va.

### Judo Team

Oklahoma City's 8th Rifle Company currently is being heralded on a number of the state's television stations through the presentation of a Reserve-Recruiting judo team.

The four-man team, comprised of two Reservists and two recruiters, were an immediate hit and performed before the cameras of all three local TV stations.

The team is under the leadership of ACpl Bob Willingham, also a member of the 8th Rifle Company. Willingham is the proprietor of an Oklahoma City Judo Academy which has a membership of nearly 500 active students. He is a member of the International Judo Society and holds the Black Belt.

A self-appointed recruiter, the judo expert has decorated his academy with gung-ho posters and reportedly is responsible for some 100 Marine Corps



## SAN JOSE

[continued from page 47]

Further driving is necessary to Fort Ord, 60 miles to the south, where most training drops are made, to retrieve platforms, parachutes and equipment. "It's a continuing program to have qualified drivers in the company," ASgt Robledo said. He acts as examiner.

Of mutual benefit, the 1st Air Delivery Company and the 349th Troop Carrier Wing, from Hamilton Air Force Base, team up each month in making air drops at Fort Ord. Cooperation between the services is demonstrated each month when Air Force C-119s use the Naval Air Station (Moffett Field) to pick up U. S. Marines and air delivery equipment for practice supply drops at an Army installation (Fort Ord).

"The average citizen doesn't get to fly," AMSgt Collazo said, "but as a member of the 1st Air Delivery Company, new avenues of experience are opened up to the Reservists. The flying is actually a recruiting incentive," he added. "Besides, our members are the only ground Reservists who receive 'flight skins' during Summer training."

He continued, "At the drop site, the Reservists retrieve the gear, roll the chutes and load all the equipment aboard trucks. Upon return to the home armory, everything is checked, the chutes are shaken out and screened for holes or tears before they are dried and repacked."

The mission of the 1st Air Delivery Company is the preparation of supplies and equipment for aerial delivery, the packaging and loading of those items, and providing aerial delivery personnel aboard transport aircraft to eject the supplies and equipment. Although a secondary mission is not spelled out, it might be that of supervision or air freight handling and processing.

Delivery by air uses three basic procedures—free drop, parachuting and air landing by transport aircraft or helicopter. In a combat situation, this would be accomplished by either automatic or on-call missions, supplying troops from a fire team up to a division. On-call missions would be those flown in response to a specific request such as ammo, water, rations, etc.

Drop zones are normally open ground, near a prominent landmark, for easy identification from the air. They are marked with panels and colored smoke grenades to provide the pilots with the direction of the wind. Radio communication from the ground to the plane relays information to assist in a successful delivery, such as enemy



Official USMC Photo

As a personal safety measure, the Reservists are given instructions on proper bail-out procedure before they take off on a drop mission

activity in the area and obstacles not visible from the air. The need for a light, heavy or high speed drop would depend on the tactical situation, floods or impassable roads. A request for aerial delivery would be handled in the same manner as a request for close air support.

All air drops by the Reservists of the 1st Air Delivery Company are supervised by Capt Anderson, CWO Riddle, and ASSgts Brooke and Mott. This supervision includes the packing of chutes, the rigging of the gear and loading the equipment aboard the cargo planes. All Regular air delivery men are qualified paratroopers. This is a volunteer duty assignment. Qualification are high—the man must have the desire to jump, pass a flight physical and go through a rigorous training period. Both Brooke and Mott are former U. S. Army paratroopers. They have jumped actively as members of both services.

Praises were heard from many sources on the attached I-I attention to duty and ability. AMSgt Ramberg told us "They are an extremely efficient group and we have received the utmost cooperation from them." Ramberg is a foreman at Westinghouse.

Capt Anderson later commented, "I'd be proud to serve with the 1st Air Delivery Company under combat conditions."

An important part of a Reservist's training is annual Summer encamp-

ment. The company averaged 14 drops per day during their last week of training at Camp Pendleton. Marine R4Q planes were used. They began with 3000-pound loads and worked up to 6000. Every Reservist had a chance to fly and all received flight pay.

The 1st Air Delivery Company has dropped a 105-mm. howitzer at Summer training at both Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejeune, in addition to their own jeep (seven times) and many 6000-pound load-bearing platforms. Sand was used to bring up the exact weight factor.

They encountered their only mishap in dozens of air drops at Pendleton last year. A 3/4-ton truck "spun in" due to a freak accident. "It hit like a 105 shell," CWO Riddle said. "If you can imagine a slightly bent truck, about a foot high, you've got the picture." The jeep, which has gone through seven successful drops, has seven small painted parachutes on its side.

It is anticipated that the company will soon work into high speed drops using jets. The loads (300-500 pounds) would then be placed under the wings and released on target similar to a bomb. Heavy air deliveries are normally made at about 1200 feet, while high speed drop-ins are released at 500-700 feet.

Competition is keen between the three platoons. They are judged in weekly attendance and timed in packing chutes or rigging a jeep or 6000-

pound load to a platform. The G-11 parachute takes from an hour and a half to two hours to pack. The G-12 requires only about a half hour. All Reservists are schooled in the largest, down to the 36-inch pilot chute.

Parachutes not used over a period of time are broken down, checked and re-packed. During these inspections, the Reservists look for holes, tears, frayed lines and foreign matter. Giant sewing machines are on hand to make necessary repairs. The parachute loft is kept at a 70 degree temperature. After each drop, a parachute is dried in the loft for two days. The loft building also includes a clothing issue room, storage space and a large locker room.

While a good share of drill periods is spent in troop and stomp, general classroom study periods, MOS training and infantry tactics, preparations must be made for future air delivery drops.

"I never flew before," PFC Robert H. McKee, an air delivery man in the 3d Platoon, said. "What makes our work interesting is the combination of both air and ground employment."

In the air, a series of bells controls the delivery. Ten minutes prior to the drop, a bell signals the air delivery men

to take the latches off the load. At five minutes, they arm the load by connecting the pilot chute to the extraction chute. A one-minute bell alerts the Reservists to disconnect the safety cable (prevents a premature deployment of the pilot chute).

The drop master, who rides beside the pilot, next pulls the release (glider tow release) which starts the chain reaction:

The pilot chute pulls out the extraction chute, which in turn pulls out the load. The "air package" is on a platform mounted on rollers. "It screams out of the plane at about 60 mph," ASSgt Mott said. When free of the plane, the pilot and extraction chutes, and the extraction bar, fall free, deploying the main canopies.

The load falls to the ground at about 35 to 40 feet per second and on contact with the ground, a release device disconnects the chute(s) from the load, making it ready for the receiving unit.

A drop master is trained through trial and error. Most officers and SNCOs in the company are qualified. "It's an exacting task to release a 6000-pound load from an airplane flying 1200 feet up, making 130 knots,"

Brooke said. This writer could only shake his head understandingly, as he thought, "He must have a good knowledge of Kentucky windage too."

"Interest is kept high here through active participation in regularly scheduled air drops and leadership instruction," Capt Anderson said. Each six-month Reservists who returns from Camp Pendleton is a strong, well-educated Marine benefiting this organization. He has spent five weeks on-the-job training with the 1st Air Delivery Platoon.

Maj Larson added, "With today's modern concept of amphibious operations, which include the all-helicopter assault, a greater reliance than ever is placed on supply by air delivery. It enlarges the capability of 'copters by the delivery of heavy items of equipment to the landing zone, thus increasing the overall capability of the helicopter assault force."

"The members of the 1st Air Delivery Company," he concluded, "are performing a vital mission in the overall Marine Corps Reserve preparedness program."

END

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 79]

old file the countries that have a Marine Corps: Argentina; Brazil; Colombia; Great Britain; Korea (South); Nationalist China (Formosa); Netherlands; Pakistan; Spain; South Africa; Thailand (Siam); Turkey; USSR, and the United States.

ASgt Richard F. Pickett  
Intelligence Assistant  
MARTD, MARTC, NAS

Denver 8, Colo.

● Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, HQMC, gave us this list of countries having Marine Corps or Naval Infantry units. They have listed them in order of size and have also added their date of organization:

U. S. Marines.....	10 November 1775
Republic of Korea.....	15 April 1949
Republic of China.....	16 September 1947
Great Britain.....	26 October 1664
Argentina.....	19 November 1879
Spain.....	28 April 1717
Brazil.....	7 March 1808
*Yugoslavia.....	Later part of 1945
Thailand.....	30 July 1955
*France.....	During World War I
Indonesia.....	15 November 1950
Chile.....	16 June 1918
Iran.....	6 November 1832
Netherlands.....	10 December 1665
Venezuela.....	17 December 1945
Vietnam.....	1 October 1954

Colombia.....	24 July 1937
Mexico.....	1 June 1910
Dominican Republic.....	15 June 1952
Philippines.....	2 November 1950
Cambodia.....	Mid - 1954

Soviet/Satellites that are known to have a Marine Corps (according to strength) are as follows:

USSR.....	16 November, 1705 (Soviet claim)
*Romania.....	Unknown
*Bulgaria.....	Sometime in 1948
*Poland.....	Unknown
*Albania.....	Sometime in 1949

\*Denotes Naval Infantry Units

The countries of Pakistan, South Africa and Turkey, listed in your letter, do not have Marine Corps/Naval Infantry organizations.—Ed.

## RANK STRUCTURE QUERIES

Dear Sir:

Since the new rank structure has come out, several questions have arisen that I would like to have answered. I have asked numerous people but have received a variety of answers, none of which has satisfied me. The questions are listed as follows:

- (1) Under the present promotion system, commanding officers are authorized to promote Sergeants (E-4) to SSgt (E-5). Will they have the authority to promote a Sgt (E-5) to SSgt (E-6) after the new rank structure has

become effective?

- (2) Will MCO 1133.15 be applicable to Sgts (E-5)?



- (3) Will a Cpl (E-4) have to take a Technical Test as well as a GMST when he becomes eligible for Sgt (E-5)?
- (4) How will seniority be determined between a Sgt (E-4) and a Sgt (E-5) since they are both Sgts and MCO 1223 states that no privileges or prestige will be lost that are now held?
- (5) Will Sgts (E-5) be given proficiency and conduct marks on fitness reports?

The last question is asked because prior to 1954, Sgts were given fitness reports and I was wondering if CMC would go back to that system.

ASgt Manuel J. Salas  
Hq, 12th MCRRD  
100 Harrison St.

San Francisco, Calif.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 94)

## HINTS

[continued from page 80]

you feel that efficiency, as you understand it, must receive priority over all traditions.

You learn that naval officers are most considerate and courteous. Your recommendations may not receive immediate response, but you may be assured that they have been given the consideration due them. Numerous tasks and duties performed by the captain and the executive officer do not permit giving immediate detailed study to all recommendations submitted to them but you continue, regardless, in your efforts. This will be appreciated, and your reputation will quickly grow, and spread throughout the ship.

When you go on board the cruiser to report for duty, you, of course, report first to the officer-of-the-deck, who is temporarily in charge of the ship. He will send you to the executive officer. The executive officer is the coordinator

and "boss" of all organizations and activities on the ship. Ordinarily all details to duties and activities are discussed with him. He is the intermediary between the officers and men on the ship, and the captain. You, of course, feel that such a chain of command is at times annoying and time consuming, especially when you wish to make a change in some time-proved activity, in the interest of efficiency.

After reporting to the executive officer, you sit down and discuss with him your plans to assist him in increasing the efficiency of his ship.

In order that he may fully evaluate your ability and competence, you relate to him your past experiences and accomplishments. He will show, by his remarks to you, and by his personal attitude, that he is greatly impressed. You suggest to him, in order to save time, that you make your recommendations directly to the captain of the ship. This, of course, is contrary to naval regulations. You mention to him that, sooner or later, these regulations and customs must be cast aside in the interest of efficiency and that it is just as

well to start now.

The executive officer will express deep appreciation for your interest in the efficient functioning of his ship, and will observe that the captain is a very busy man, that meeting with him to discuss your ideas with him must be made by appointment, and that you submit recommendations, by letter, via the commanding officer of the Marine detachment, and via the executive officer. You realize that such "red tape" will seriously interfere with the prompt introduction of your recommendations, and you mentally decide to take more direct action. The executive officer will inquire into your past experience on board ship. You tell him that you have had none, but the functioning of a ship, such as the cruiser, is so simple that you will be completely familiar with it in a day or two.

The executive officer, when making his detailed daily report to the captain, will mention to him that you have reported for duty. The captain will become somewhat interested in you, after hearing about your plans, and will invite you to report to him in his cabin. You proceed, with the executive officer, to make the visit. You discover, contrary to what you have read, about tough old Navy "sea dog" captains, that he is a quiet, courteous gentleman, who listens, with patience, to the outline of your plans. He will make no comment. You mentally note that an officer who has risen to the position of captain of a cruiser is, naturally, a very able man, a deep thinker, and, like all successful men, has very little to say.

You will know when the visit is over. The captain will rise and shake hands with you, thank you for your interest in his ship, and remark that the executive officer will take good care of you and see that duty will be very pleasant for you while you are serving on the ship. He will invite the executive officer to remain to continue the discussion.

You depart with a feeling of satisfaction that the captain and executive officer are congratulating themselves that you are serving on board their ship. In fact, you feel assured that they are planning to put your recommendations and plans to use as soon as you submit them.

You then proceed to the office of the Marine detachment where you will be greeted by the Marine officer in command of the detachment. He welcomes you and suggests that you concentrate on strictly Marine Corps duties, and limit your plans for improving the Navy. You tell him that such attitude delays improvement in efficiency, and you advise him that you already have discussed the matter with the captain and the

(continued on page 94)



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## BROOKLYN

[continued from page 27]

home of the Marines was lost amid the warehouses, machine shops and foundries clustered around it. Today, the doors and facing are painted a distinctive brick red and a newly constructed sign proclaims that Building #13 is the "Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Base, New York."

Captain Chris Mackay, the Barracks' adjutant, and SgtMaj Norrish have had a lot to do with setting Building #13 apart from its drab neighbors. The captain's chief pride is the newly mounted ship's bell that tolls each half hour from the Barracks' second deck balcony. Capt Mackay was responsible for obtaining the bell from the recently scrapped *USS Guadalcanal*, a World War II escort carrier credited with capturing a German U-Boat.

Residential housing is something of a problem for married men reporting to Brooklyn for duty. There are six, two-bedroom apartments for married staff NCOs on the post and a low-cost Navy apartment building nearby. But there are three times as many married staff noncoms as there are government quarters available and a long waiting list for the 13-storied Wallabout Apartments. Most of the married men have found suitable housing in the Brooklyn suburbs but it is an expensive proposition.

Marines and other members of the Armed Forces still get a hearty welcome in Midtown Manhattan and not even the high cost of living in Metropolitan New York can take the luster from duty at Brooklyn. For the single men, it's a paradise. There is entertainment galore to be found in the off-beat bistros of Greenwich Village or in the neon jungle of Times Square. A lot of it doesn't cost a dime. Free tickets to some of Broadway's best shows are handed out every night by the USO and just showing up in uniform is enough to get a serviceman a choice seat for most of the sporting events in Madison Square Garden.

Most of the Brooklyn Marines requested assignment to the post and few of them want to leave. The duty is routine and there isn't much chance for the kind of excitement that their predecessors experienced in the old days. Even the old honky-tonk areas that once stretched out from the Sands Street Gate has given way to apartment buildings and a quiet residential neighborhood.

But there are bright lights, big-city night life, and enough tourist wonders to fill a giant-sized scrapbook. And even the old-timers agree—there is no place on earth like Brooklyn. **END**



## WHITE HOUSE

[continued from page 33]

falls most of the HR2S work. He has spent 340 hours coaxing the giant, bow-loading chopper through its paces, including the lifting of bridge spans, bomb trucks, jeeps, mechanical mules and howitzers. The bomb truck's cab and chassis constituted a load in excess of 9000 pounds, which is thought to be the greatest service load ever lifted by the aircraft.

Catron enlisted in 1937 and was made a Marine Gunner in 1943. He attended flight training in 1944, but reverted to master sergeant in order to get his wings in January, 1945. Two months later, he received a temporary commission as a second lieutenant and went into the Inactive Reserve the next year. After returning to active duty in 1952 as a first lieutenant, he began helicopter training. Catron was promoted to captain in 1953 and for 28 months was a helicopter flight instructor at Pensacola before again reverting to master sergeant in 1956.

When the disastrous Tampico flood of 1955 drew the world's attention and compassion, Catron was the first of seven Marine pilots to participate in the rescue work, and he alone accounted for the rescue of 100 men, women and children. Although the helicopters were intended to seat four passengers, he recalls one trip when 19 refugees clam-

bered aboard, throwing him some 1900 pounds over his maximum gross limit for that altitude.

An important cog in the squadron's operation is AMSgt Edwin G. Barbee, who has served as line chief since joining HMX-1 last July. A veteran of more than 18 years in Marine Corps aviation, Barbee echoed the maintenance officer's comment on the problems of mixed aircraft. "Usually, a squadron has one type of airplane and all the mechs know that plane inside out. Here, we have 16 HUSs, seven HRSs, four HOKs and three HR2Ss. You can't assign a mech to a plane until you first determine whether he is qualified to work on that particular type of aircraft."

"For its mission, the HOK is the best helicopter in the Corps," said AGySgt Gene E. Higgins, section chief of the squadron's four HOKs and crew chief of one of the four. Higgins said the squadron uses the HOK largely for training of pilots and reconnaissance. "During an exercise or five-day war, we frequently will take up a company commander or platoon leader for observation of the situation," Higgins reported. "Then, too, the HOK makes a dandy air taxi."

As a parting shot, we quizzed LtCol Olson: "Sir, when you are flying the President, his life is in your hands. Are those the hand of a Republican or a Democrat?"

Without hesitation, he answered, "Yes." **END**

# BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

## Social Security Wage Statement Request

The Social Security Administration encourages employees to check their official social security records at least once every four years by writing to them at the Chandler Building, Baltimore 2, Md. Individual Marines within the continental United States may obtain a Wage Statement Request, Form OAR-7004, from the nearest district office of the Social Security Administration or nearby post offices. Individuals serving outside the continental United States may use a post card to request wage information. The request should be typed or printed and follow the format illustrated in the adjoining column.

The statement of earnings recorded in the social security account should agree with the total FICA wages shown on Federal Withholding tax statements for each year of coverage under the Social Security Act. Members of the uniformed services have been covered by the act since 1 January 1957, and basic pay (determined by pay grade and length of service) earned while on active duty, or active duty for training, from that date should be recorded.

The service member's contribution for the calendar years 1957 and 1958 is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of

the first \$4200 pay earned. For the calendar year 1959, the rate will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the first \$4800 earned.

### WAGE STATEMENT REQUEST

Please send me a statement of amounts recorded in my Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Account.

Name & Service No.

Address

Social Security No.

Date of Birth

(Mo.) (Day) (Yr.)

(Sign your name as usually written)

## Requests For Duplicate Treasury Department W-2 Form

Requests from individual members of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve on active duty for duplicate U.S. Treasury Form W-2 should be forwarded direct from the member to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code CDB) on Form NAVMC 10274-PD, Personnel Action. The member's reason for the request for duplicate W-2 need not be shown. Envelope should be addressed as follows:

Commandant of the Marine Corps (CDB)

Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps  
Washington 25, D.C.  
(W-2)

Upon receipt of a member's request, Headquarters (CDB) will prepare the required Form W-2 and return it.

This procedure will enable members to receive documents necessary to file personal income tax returns with a minimum of administrative handling.

## U.S. Armed Forces Institute Enrollment Fee Now Five Dollars

The initial enrollment fee for the U.S. Armed Forces Institute correspondence courses is now five dollars instead of two, according to an announcement which appeared in Marine Corps

Bulletin 1560.

The rise in rates actually occurred on July 1, 1958, but applications containing insufficient funds to cover enrollment are still being received.

## Tenth Annual Armed Forces Day Will Be Observed May 9 - 17, 1959

General plans for the tenth annual observance of Armed Forces Day in the United States and

overseas, May 16, 1959, were announced by the Secretary of Defense, Neil H. McElroy.

A gigantic all-service "Open House" at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, D.C., will kick off the "Power for Peace" observance on May 9-10, a week ahead of the traditional third Saturday in May. The Secretary of Defense has authorized observance throughout the United States and overseas during the period May 9-17, 1959.

A joint command, to include the Coast Guard, which operates under the Treasury Department in peacetime, has been established to coordinate all Armed Forces Day activities in each of seven geographical areas of the United States, with an area project officer or coordinator for each area. In addition, an Armed Forces Day project officer will be named at each Armed Forces post, camp, station, base or other command. Overseas, the services will

be organized for the annual observance along similar lines wherever Americans are stationed.

"Power for Peace" again will be the slogan of the day on which the public is invited to take a close look at the national defense system.

Major features of the observance will be "open house" programs and community projects at all installations, wherever feasible, in the United States and overseas. Designed to give Americans and peoples of friendly countries a better understanding of the personnel, equipment and teamwork of the various components of our Armed Forces, programs will feature educational exhibits, demonstrations, air shows, parades, drills, award ceremonies, vessels in port, meetings, sport events, social affairs, special films and similar activities.

### Korean Veterans May Now Convert "RS" GI Insurance Policies

Korean Conflict veterans who hold non-convertible term "RS" GI insurance may now convert to one of the six permanent type plans which are available to World War II veterans, according to an announcement made by the Veterans Administration.

The affected term GI policies are identified by the letters "RS" which precede the policy numbers. Under the provisions of Public Law 85-896, they will also be able to keep their present term policy, renewable every five years in higher premium rates, or exchange it for a limited convertible term policy carrying lower premiums, but which, after 1 September 1960, cannot be renewed by persons who

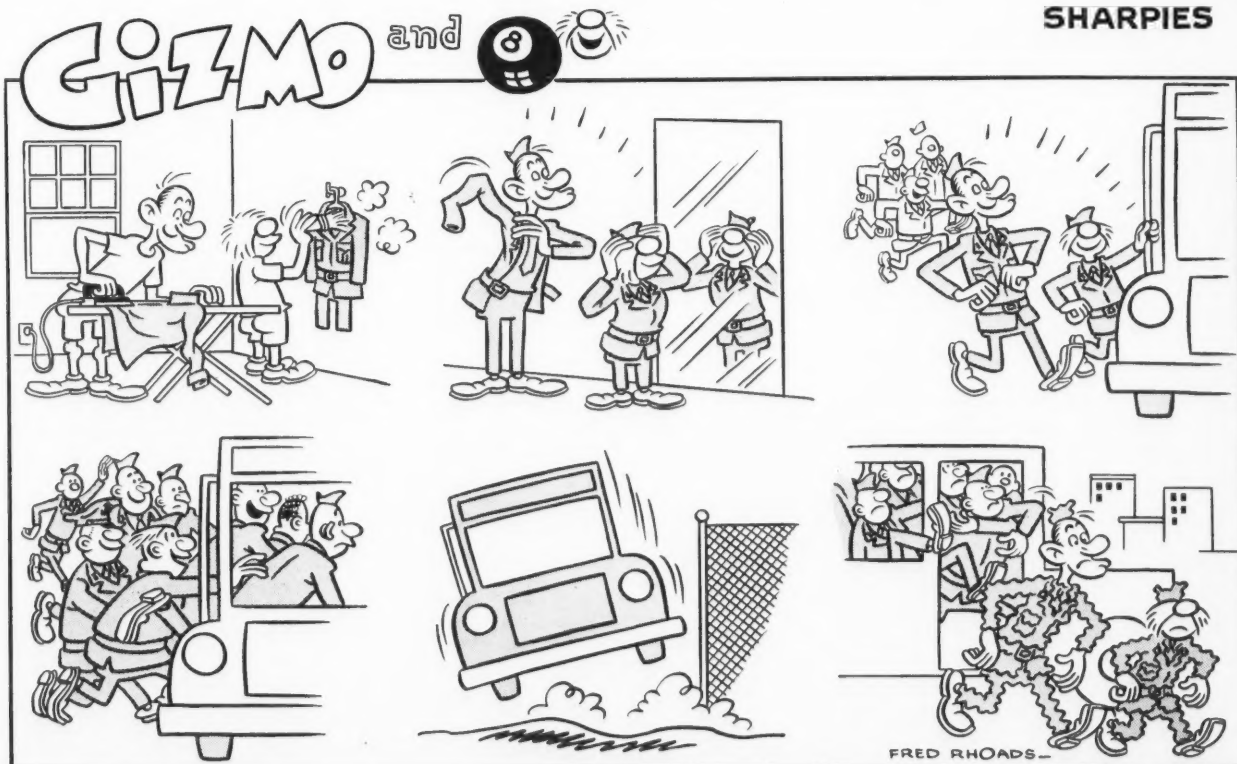
have passed their 50th birthday.

The maximum amount of the new type insurance will be limited in each case by the face amount of the present "RS" policy. The new-type policies they will replace, will pay no dividends.

The six permanent-type policies which are available to Korean veteran GI policyholders are: ordinary life; 20-pay life; 30-pay life; 20-year endowment; endowment at age 60 and endowment at age 65.

The VA said that only holders of "RS" policies are affected by the new law. It does not re-open GI insurances. Persons who are interested in converting should contact their nearest VA Office.

END





## HINTS

[continued from page 90]

executive officer.

After spending a few days roaming about the ship, you prepare to submit your initial recommendations for improving the morale and the efficiency of the ship's company.

You note that certain types of instructions are passed, generally, to the crew, simultaneously, by a public address system, through outlets called "squawk boxes." The sudden raucous bombardment of the quiet atmosphere of the ship is not only mentally and physically disturbing, but, due to its discordant noises, it does not reconcile itself with the gentle sounds of lapping waves. You proceed immediately to submit a written recommendation to the captain, suggesting that soft music precede each announcement to lessen the harsh impact of the blast. You further recommend that, at "taps" (at least while the ship is in port) a soft lullaby be played over the public address system, thereby inducing quiet, restful sleep on the part of the crew.

You also note in a similar manner, the sharp, piercing screech which issues from the ancient and traditional means

of calling the attention of the crew to verbal instructions—the bos'n's pipe—blown by the bos'n's mate. This terrible noise, you insist, should be eliminated.

The meals are served cafeteria style and are excellent, but they lack a certain "homey" atmosphere. You decide to recommend that this situation be improved, and that the supply officer keep, on hand, fresh-cut flowers (while in port) or paper flowers (while at sea) and that a flower be placed on each man's tray, to "dress up" the food. Another observation you make is that miniature Venetian blinds on each porthole will greatly improve their appearance, and their effectiveness.

You consolidate your recommendations into one report, and submit them to the captain. Due to naval procedure, unfortunately, very inefficient and time-consuming, but very necessary in order to protect the captain from being annoyed by trivial details, your report will move via the Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment, and via the ship's executive officer. When your recommendations to improve the efficiency of the ship reach the executive officer, he will invite you and the Marine detachment commander to his office. He will discuss the recommendations with you in great detail, and his remarks to you will be of great interest and most informative and in-

structive. If he disagrees with your recommendations, you insist that he send them to the captain. He will respect your wish, and, at a later date, you will enjoy the pleasure of discussing your recommendations directly with the captain.

He will express his appreciation for your interest in his ship, and in the Navy. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that your ideas have been given due recognition. The captain advises you that he is placing your recommendation in a special file for future reference. . . .

*At this point Lieutenant Iconoclast's notes ended, but they were followed by a list of 47 duty stations with dates which indicated that the lieutenant had spent from five to nine days at each—all in the year 1947. On a tombstone in a national cemetery, erected with contributions from anonymous commanding officers, the casual visitor will find this inscription:*

Here Lies  
Lieutenant Iconoclast  
Heaven Help  
Heaven

END

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 89]

● Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, HQ-MC, gave us these replies:

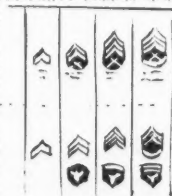
"Paragraph 4.b. of MCO 1240.1 applies to question number 1, 2, and 3, which states in part as follows: 'Interpret rank titles cited in directives and publications with the proper enlisted pay grades. In all orders, directives and publications dated prior to 1 January, 1959, when rank title alone is shown, the pay grade under the old structure applies.' The adoption of the new rank structure in itself was not intended to change current procedures, regulations or for upgrading billets or requirements. Therefore, applying the above interpretation to the specific questions asked, results in the following solutions.

(1) "Under current promotion procedures, Commanding Officers are authorized to promote Marines up to and including E-5 (formerly SSgt). Un-

der the new structure they will continue to have promotion authority to pay grade E-5 which is now Sgt.

(2) "MCO 1133.15 applies to Marines in pay grade E-4 or below.

(3) "Paragraphs 3.b (2) of appendix B to MCO 1418.1A requires that a Technical Test be administered to eligible Sgts and above competing for promotion. Since this is now interpreted as E-4s and above, TT are required where appropriate, for promotion to E-5.



"The reference to Sgt (E-4) in question four is interpreted to mean Acting Sgt (E-4) as compared to Sgt (E-5). All Marines in pay grade E-5 are senior to those in pay grade (E-4). This cannot be construed as a loss of

privilege or prestige as there is no loss of seniority within pay grade.

"Since promotion to all SNCO ranks (E-6 through E-9) under the new rank structure will be as a result of Headquarters Marine Corps Selection Board, fitness reports will be required on all E-5s. A forthcoming change to PRAM will direct that fitness reports be submitted on all E-5's.

"It must be noted that any change as revolutionary as the recent expansion of the entire enlisted structure will eventually generate changes in various personnel programs. As these changes occur, they will be promulgated in routine Marine Corps publications. Until such changes are published, the foregoing interpretation and policy may be used to process similar requests for information."—Ed.

END

## MOON SHOT

[continued from page 59]

The message read:

"SEMPER FIDELIS"

END

# Gyrene Gyngles

## Eloquence

He told of his adventures  
And life across the sea,  
Of the look of a foreign market  
So exotic and exciting to see.

He mentioned the food he'd eaten,  
The wonderful odors he'd smelt,  
And dwelt on the nocturne habits  
Of places like ole Port Said.

For education unlimited  
He said we would travel aboard,  
And from the world's great harvest  
We could gather whatever we saw.

He spoke with great and manly pride  
Of the things he loved so well,  
Of pomp and show and glittering life  
That my trembling heart did swell.

He toyed with my emotions  
And broke my stoic stand,  
For he was a Marine recruiter  
And I was only a man.

T. Dean

## The Day After Payday

'Tis the day after payday  
And I remember last night  
A Marine on the town  
Who did everything right.

The fifteenth of the month  
And I'd just been paid  
So called up this gal  
And a date I made.

The work day secured  
And with plenty of time  
I showered and shaved  
And shoes again shined.

So all duded up  
Jacket, shirt and with tie  
I left for the city,  
Was I flying high!

The girl was a knockout  
With a swept-wing chassis  
And of course this called  
For joints that were classy.

It was lobster for dinner  
And imported champagne  
The cost didn't matter  
'Twas payday again.

When dinner was over  
We still kept the pace  
And we danced till dawn  
At place after place.

Breakfasted early  
Just at the dawn  
I'd had my night  
Of wine, women and song.

Wow! Had I lived  
Was a wonderful time  
But tonight it's a movie—  
If I can borrow a dime.

ASSgt Richard R. Arndt

## Fiber of America

He couldn't stand one half the cold that I,  
his daddy could;  
It didn't take too much of heat to wilt him  
where he stood.

How often did his handy grin beguile  
sweet maidenhood?

To rout him for school at nine was most  
too much for us;

He wouldn't walk four measly blocks—he  
had to take a bus;  
And all his life was spent within a ten-mile  
radius.

He wasn't much for simple fare. How he  
detested beans!

His taste in clothes was barbaric with yel-  
lows, reds and greens;  
And yet he writes: "I like it fine." He's  
now in the Marines.

Clarence Swanson

## Grand Finale

Some fellows think that chasing girls  
Is a pleasant sort of vice—  
With Marines that's just the prelude;  
It's the catching them that's nice.

Robert H. Price

## The Shipping-over Blues

Said the sergeant to the corporal,  
"While I work on my shoes,  
I'd like to hear you sing 'our song,'  
The Shipping-over Blues."

The corporal took his banjo up,  
He plunked a chord or two,  
Then spoke he to the sergeant,  
"You lead; I'll follow you."

They started; sad, low, gently,  
The notes enriched with tears,  
Two voices harmonizing in  
A story of the years.

"I have no wasted time," they sang,  
"A good race I have run;  
Each time gloom clouds roll up, they go  
Before a heartening sun.

"I've dug a million ditches;  
I've watched the battle rage;  
The sights I've seen would fill a book,  
And brighten every page."

The corporal then sang on alone;  
The sarge kept shining shoes,  
His strokes in perfect rhythm with  
The Shipping-over Blues.

"When my life on earth is over;  
When I approach the sky;  
When I quit my role as rover;  
When Judgment Day is nigh:

"I won't regret the times I've signed—  
My years spent in the Corps—  
My one regret will be that I  
Can't take the oath once more."

The sergeant joined in once again,  
Still shining on his shoes;  
The strokes kept up the rhythm of  
The Shipping-over Blues

"I live for one thing only;  
Just for this hitch to end,  
So I can go to my CO  
To be sworn in again."

ASSgt Ralph W. Deaver



## Parris Island Winter

Through the air is heard the cadence  
Of the Drill Instructor's beat,  
As he keeps his columns moving  
And he keeps his columns neat.

Now the sky is dark and cloudy  
And no sun is burning down;  
Yet the troops are straight and steady  
As they march upon the ground.

Now the ground is getting harder  
And the winds the leaves arrange;  
But the shots ring out as usual  
At the targets on the range.

As each day is born at reveille,  
Each day will die at taps;  
And the frosty air will settle  
O'er the marshes, lakes and gaps.

And the columns will continue  
Though the winds blow through the flanks,  
Till at last the Summer sun has come  
To warm the moving ranks.

Then no gale will stir the palm trees  
And no fingers will grow numb,  
And no faces will show longing  
For the Summer soon to come.

When this Parris Island Winter  
Has completed its brief stay,  
It will hide in some lost valley  
To return another day.

PFC Joseph L. Escalante  
END



**THE RUN FOR HOME**  
by Leland Frederick Cooley.  
Doubleday & Company, Inc.,  
Garden City, N. Y.

Price \$4.50

Discontented with the routine life of a pre-med student, young Slim Fredericks yearned for adventure to match that of his grandfather, a Danish Royal Navy captain. He chucks his studies and signs on a nondescript freighter as a deck boy.

The vermin-ridden *Tropic Trader* steams from San Francisco to Oregon, loading timber from a port well up the Columbia River. In a one-year voyage, the ship roams over most of the Pacific to discharge its cargo. Slim is an adept pupil and, although much abused by a tyrannical bosun, he is promoted to ordinary seaman halfway through the trip.

But the glitter of adventure soon palls and Slim begins to see with disdain the degradation of the ship's crew. The clearing of his vision necessitates attempts to make difficult decisions concerning his future life. On one hand are the comforts and security of the life he left; in counter-balance is the bright prospect of a career as a Merchant Marine officer.

The crux of his difficulties is found in the lines, "From these days and nights would be distilled the bitter brew of future decisions, but Slim was not quite ready to taste of tomorrow's cup; not when Tahiti's brimming cup was being offered."

The author, in his foreword, warns the reader that his story is one of the mid-twenties, when the Merchant service was in its lowest ebb. The "frequently loathsome language" is necessary, he says, for it makes "painfully clear the depravity which destroyed incentive in most men and awakened open rebellion in others."

He carries out his promise by weaving a tale of immorality with coarse threads of barracks language, describing vividly and with much detail both the work life and love life of his central characters.

The *Run For Home* makes a strong case for seamen's unions which brought about betterment in working and living conditions and raised sailing to "the status of a respected profession."

Walter Stewart

**CRASH CLUB**, by Henry Gregor Felsen, Random House, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Price \$2.95

Raccoon Forks had been a lucky school. Students' fads had been noisy, outlandish, expensive, silly. Their leaders had been noble, flighty, and sometimes irritating. But the school had been spared the destructive, damaging crazes which had seized students in other high schools.

Yet, the current addiction to drag-racing gaudy cars was doomed from the day "Outlaw" Galt transferred to Raccoon Forks. He not only usurped Mike Revere's position as "the best boy with the best car" and the girl who went with it, but set off a struggle for prestige and leadership that was fought out with cars.

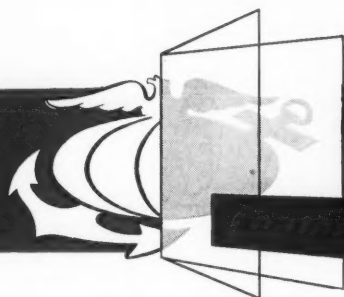
Racing gave way to recklessness, and heroes were measured by the depth of their road wounds. But, all that mattered to Mike Revere was how to regain his leadership, and the affections of his girl.

Author Henry Gregor Felsen served in the Marine Corps during World War II as a drill instructor, and later as a roving reporter for *Leatherneck Magazine*.

*Crash Club* is his 24th published book.

Woody Jones





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